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ABSTRACT

This databook describes the status of maternal and child health in America; the nation's progress in reducing infant mortality, low birthweight babies, and the percentage of pregnant women who receive late or no prenatal care; patterns of teenage and out-of-wedlock childbearing; and the extent to which certain safety net programs, such as Aid to Families with Dependent Children, Medicaid, and the Women, Infants, and Children Supplemental Food Program, are meeting the needs of the poorest women and children. Data for the years 1978-1983 are based on published and unpublished statistics from the National Center for Health Statistics. All 1984 data are based on published and unpublished data from 40 state vital statistics offices. After an overview of findings, Part 1 focuses on national findings and Part 2 reports highlights of state findings. Included in Part 2 are tables ranking states on their problems and programmatic responses, as well as the Surgeon General's 1990 Objectives Maps which indicate states' progress toward meeting established goals. Approximately half of the databook consists of state fact sheets. Related tables and technical notes are appended. (RH)

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Maternal and Child Health
Data Book

THE HEALTH OF AMERICA'S CHILDREN

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Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention Prenatal Care Program • Children's Defense Fund

About CDF

The Children's Defense Fund (CDF) exists to provide a strong and effective voice for the children of America who cannot vote, lobby, or speak for themselves. We pay particular attention to the needs of poor, minority, and handicapped children. Our goal is to educate the nation about the needs of children and encourage preventive investment in children before they get sick, drop out of school, or get into trouble.

CDF is a unique organization. CDF focuses on programs and policies that affect large numbers of children, rather than on helping families on a case-by-case basis. Our staff includes specialists in health, education, child welfare, mental health, child development, adolescent pregnancy prevention, and youth employment. CDF gathers data and disseminates information on key issues affecting children. We monitor the development and implementation of federal and state policies. We provide information, technical assistance, and support to a network of state and local child advocates. We pursue an annual legislative agenda in the United States Congress and litigate selected cases of major importance. CDF also educates thousands of citizens annually about children's needs and responsible policy options for meeting those needs.

CDF is a national organization with roots in communities across America. Although our main office is in Washington, D.C., we reach out to towns and cities across the country to monitor the effects of changes in national and state policies and to help people and organizations who are concerned with what happens to children. CDF maintains state offices in Mississippi and Ohio and state projects in Minnesota and Texas, and Virginia. CDF has developed cooperative projects with groups in many states. Child Watch, a national effort of the Association of Junior Leagues, CDF, and other national organizations to assess the impact of federal and state budget decisions on children, is an example of this collaborative effort.

CDF is a private organization supported by foundations, corporate grants, and individual donations.

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Maternal and Child Health
Data Book

THE HEALTH OF AMERICA'S CHILDREN

by
Dana Hughes
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Janet Simons
Sara Rosenbaum

Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention: Prenatal Care Program • Children's Defense Fund

DEAR LORD
BE GOOD TOME
THE SEAIS SO
WIDE AND
MYBOATIS
SO SMALL

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Foreword

This Data Book describes the status of maternal and child health in America, the nation's progress in reducing infant mortality, low birthweight births, and the percentage of pregnant women who receive late or no prenatal care; patterns of teenage and out-of-wedlock childbearing; and the extent to which certain safety net programs -- Aid to Families With Dependent Children (AFDC), Medicaid, and the Women, Infants, and Children Supplemental Food Program (WIC) -- are meeting the needs of the poorest women and children.

The Health Status of Poor and Nonwhite Children Has Deteriorated.

The nation's progress since 1965 in improving key health indicators for poor and nonwhite mothers and babies has ground to a virtual halt. The dramatic upswing in childhood poverty from 1979 to 1983 and downswing in vital public health, nutrition, and family support services from 1981 to 1983 have been accompanied by a marked slowdown in the decline of overall and neonatal infant mortality, a nationwide rise in postneonatal infant mortality, an increase in the percentage of low birthweight babies and in women receiving late or no prenatal care, and the widest disparity in more than four decades between the infant mortality rates of blacks and whites.

- Between 1982 and 1983, postneonatal mortality (deaths among all infants twenty-eight days to one year of age) rose 3 percent nationwide. Provisional data from the National Center for Health Statistics indicate that in the twelve-month period ending November 1984, postneonatal mortality rates rose another 6 percent nationwide. If sustained in final 1984 mortality data, it will mean that postneonatal mortality in the United States will have increased 9 percent over a two-year period.

- Black infants fared worse. Between 1982 and 1983, postneonatal mortality rates among black infants increased by 5 percent -- the first such reported increase in eighteen years.

- In 1983, the gap between white and black infant mortality rates was the greatest since 1940. Black infants were twice as likely as white infants to die in the first year of life. A

40,000 American infants
died in 1983,
nearly enough to fill
a baseball game at
the Houston Astrodome.

black infant in Chicago is more likely to die in the first year of life than an infant born in Costa Rica.

- At its current rate of progress, the nation will not meet the U.S. Surgeon General's 1990 postneonatal mortality, low birthweight, or prenatal care goals either for all races or for nonwhite infants.
- Projecting trends from 1978 to 1983, the nation will meet the Surgeon General's goal for overall infant mortality in 1990. But the nation will not meet the goal if the slowed rate of improvement between 1981 and 1983 persists.
- Even if the nation meets the Surgeon General's overall infant mortality goal, progress is being made primarily through the use of expensive medical technology rather than through cost-effective prenatal care for pregnant women and preventive services for infants.
- In 1983, for the third year in a row, the percentage of pregnant women receiving late or no prenatal care increased nationwide.
- At the current rate of progress, no state except Maine will meet the Surgeon General's 1990 overall goal for early prenatal care.
- Between 1982 and 1983, the percentage of babies born at low birthweight increased slightly nationwide. Low birthweight babies are twenty times more likely to die in the first year of life than those of normal birthweight. At the current rates of progress, only nine states (Alaska, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Dakota, South Dakota, Washington, and Wisconsin) will meet the Surgeon General's 1990 objective for reducing the incidence of low birthweight births.
- In 1983, one in eight black infants and one in seventeen white infants was born at low birthweight. In 1982, one in ten Puerto Rican babies was born at low birthweight.
- Teen mothers are at greater risk than adult women of receiving late or no prenatal care, and of having low birthweight babies who suffer higher mortality rates. In 1983, only 57 percent of white and 47 percent of nonwhite teen mothers received early prenatal care. In New York and

New Mexico, more than one in five babies was born to a teen mother who received late or no prenatal care compared to one in ten babies of teens nationwide and one in eighteen of all babies.

- Key safety net programs have been cut back rather than expanded to meet growing child health problems. In 1985, Medicaid reached only 46 percent of poor and near-poor families compared to 65 percent a decade ago.
- In 1985, forty-two states served fewer than half of all mothers, infants, and children eligible for WIC nutritional supplements. Eight states served fewer than 30 percent.
- Teenage and out-of-wedlock childbearing are phenomena that must be confronted by all elements of American society. Babies born to teen and unmarried mothers are at greater risk of poverty, late or no prenatal care, low birthweight, and infant death and poor health outcomes than those born to married and adult women.
- In 1983, one out of every nine white and one out of every five nonwhite babies was born to a teen mother.
- One of every two nonwhite and one out of every eight white babies was born to an unmarried mother in 1983.
- Contrary to popular belief, white and nonwhite women share some similar childbearing patterns. In 1983, about 36 percent of all the out-of-wedlock births among both white and nonwhite women occurred to teens.
- In 1983, two-thirds of all out-of-wedlock births in America were to adult women, regardless of race.
- A comparison of births to teenagers in 1983 with states' 1983 welfare payment levels does not support the belief that higher welfare benefits encourage higher teen pregnancy rates. The proportion of births to teens generally was lower in states with more generous public assistance payment levels and higher in states with lower public assistance levels.

If black and white infant mortality rates were equal, about 5,500 black babies would not have died in 1983.

In 1983, one baby a day
might have lived
if its mother simply
had received
adequate prenatal care.

What Can Be Done?

The nation must provide every mother access to early and continuous prenatal care and provide every infant with basic health, nutritional, and supportive services.

In 1985, CDF launched a prenatal care outreach and action campaign as one step in a comprehensive campaign to prevent teenage pregnancy and to promote youth self-sufficiency. Good beginnings and good health are the first steps toward a productive future for all children.

The prenatal care campaign seeks to do three things: one, expand funding for and access to prenatal care for adolescent and poor mothers; two, educate communities -- teens, parents, community groups, and providers -- about the importance of ensuring that young mothers receive care; and three, involve a range of community and public decision-makers in setting and implementing goals to make certain that the number of babies born to mothers without prenatal care actually decreases significantly over the next five years.

We have chosen prenatal care as a first major action step for six reasons.

First: Prenatal care will save thousands of infant lives and prevent needless birth defects. Nothing is as tragic as the unnecessary death of a baby. Yet, if current trends are permitted to continue, between now and 1990, 16,500 American babies will die, primarily because they were born too small to survive. At least one in nine or 1,800 infant deaths could be prevented simply by ensuring that their mothers receive early and comprehensive prenatal care. Thousands more infants who will die from causes related to low birthweight might also be saved if their mothers receive adequate prenatal care. And prenatal care could help prevent thousands more infants from being born handicapped for life.

Second: Teens are more likely than adult mothers to have low birthweight babies and to lack prenatal care. Although births to teens represent only 14 percent of all babies born in the United States each year, nearly 20 percent of all low birthweight babies are born to teens. Because low birthweight is so strongly associated with infant death and handicaps, the thousands of babies who die each year in America are disproportionately the children of teenage mothers. Teenage girls age fourteen and

Between now and 1990, 16,500 American babies
will die primarily because they
were born too small to survive.
At least one in nine, or 1,800,
infant deaths could be prevented
simply by ensuring
that their mothers receive
early and comprehensive
prenatal care.

younger also face significant health risks from pregnancy.

Third: Prenatal care is an area where we can articulate clear goals and track progress. In 1979, the Surgeon General of the United States first issued three modest, achievable Objectives for the Nation:

- By 1990, the proportion of women in any county or racial or ethnic group who obtain no prenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy should not exceed 10 percent.
- By 1990, the national infant mortality rate should be reduced to no more than 9 deaths per 1,000 live births. By 1990, no county and no racial or ethnic subgroup should have an infant mortality rate in excess of 12 deaths per 1,000 live births.
- By 1990, low birthweight babies should constitute no more than 5 percent of all live births. By 1990, no county and no racial or ethnic group should have a rate of low birthweight infants that exceeds 9 percent of all live births.

These modest, achievable goals were reaffirmed by the current Surgeon General in 1984. But if we are to reach them -- and we can -- it will require a renewed and systematic effort. Thus this campaign.

Fourth: Prenatal care saves money and lowers infant mortality in the most cost-effective way. Over the past two decades, almost all of our progress in reducing infant mortality has resulted not from producing healthy newborns through adequate prenatal care or by providing preventive care to infants but by caring, at great expense, for prematurely born infants.

Over the past two decades, America has led the world in its ability to save very tiny infants from death through the development of miraculous hospital services for newborns. But we also lead the industrialized world in the percentage of low birthweight babies born each year who are in desperate need of saving. Caring for these babies comes with an average price tag of $1,000 per day. In a study supported by the March of Dimes, one national expert recently found that premature births resulting from inadequate care cost $100 per hour per child in additional intensive hospital services. But because of the pervasive poverty among these infants and their families, many have no means to pay for this care. Today, two-thirds of the 13.3 million children living in poverty are completely uninsured or are insured for only part of each year. Without insurance coverage, their families are in no position to afford the cost of treating a sick infant.

Until recently, these poor and uninsured babies and their parents relied on charity services and "fat" in-hospital budgets to pick up the cost of their care. But such reliance may be coming to an end as cost containment and competition for shrinking health care resources increasingly force hospitals to begin curtailing or eliminating the amount of subsidized care they provide. As a result, the nation's entire approach to infant mortality reduction, which has emphasized spending on costly and heroic efforts rather than investing in preventive services that will reduce the number of babies born at risk each year, is threatened.

Fifth: Comprehensive prenatal care is a way to reach teens during the first pregnancy and counsel them on ways to avoid repeat pregnancies. More than 22 percent of teen mothers have another child while still in their teen years. Yet there are examples of success in preventing repeat pregnancy through comprehensive health outreach and access to care. For example, in St. Paul, Minnesota, comprehensive school-based clinics have succeeded in keeping in school many pregnant girls who otherwise would have dropped out and in reducing to only 1.4 percent the percentage of repeat pregnancies among girls who stay in school.

Sixth: The importance of prenatal care is an issue on which many different people can agree and work. CDF is seeking to work on those issues that speak to common concerns that can unify rather than divide people and that are not being addressed adequately by other organizations. Expanding the availability of prenatal care and developing a youth self-sufficiency agenda will thus be our priorities for action in an attempt to forge new broad-based coalitions for action on behalf of disadvantaged youth. These are also issues that grow out of longstanding CDF program interests and experience in health, education, child care, and family income and job supports.

Every element of American society must join the Campaign to Prevent Teenage Pregnancy.

Teen pregnancy is one of the most significant social problems facing the nation today. It carries with it grave costs:

- For the teen, who, as a result of the pregnancy, will probably drop out of school and never receive a high school diploma, and whose lifetime earnings will be half as much as a woman who who waited until age twenty to have her first child;

- For her baby, who is significantly more likely to be born at low birthweight and is at substantially higher risk of death or birth defects, and who by age five will be more likely to have been admitted to a hospital because of an accident or gastrointestinal infection; and

- For society, which will bear much of the financial weight of these outcomes.

The public costs of adolescent pregnancy are great. Thirty percent of all hospital deliveries involving pregnant teens are paid for by Medicaid. Sixty percent of all AFDC recipients had their first child as a teen. Seventy percent of all families headed by women age twenty-five and younger are poor.

In January 1983, CDF began a major new program initiative to prevent teen pregnancy and to alleviate the range of problems facing adolescent and female-headed households.*

CDF's first priority is to prevent the first pregnancy. Our second priority is to ensure that teens who already have had one child do not have a second child. The third priority is to make sure that pregnant teens receive adequate prenatal care so that prematurity, low birthweight, and birth defects are not added to their babies' already enormous burdens.

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*Grants from the MacArthur, Rockefeller, Edna McConnell Clark, Robert Sterling Clark, Ford, Helena Rubenstein, and van Ameringen Foundations and the Carnegie Corporation of New York, AT&T, Merrill Lynch, Westinghouse, and the Trinity Church Grants Program made this new program effort possible. We are deeply grateful to them.

Underlying our entire effort is the need to come to grips with the role and future of all young people in our society, and their need for adequate skills and gainful employment. We believe young people with hope and positive life options are more likely to delay early parenting than those who see no good future ahead.

A Few Cautions

So much of our chance of making a significant reduction in the number of teen pregnancies will rest on intangibles -- on our attitudes, approaches, and sensitivity to the real-life needs and developmental stages of the very different groups of adolescents who are at risk of pregnancy. We are not dealing with a single problem or group of young people, but rather with many different target groups who may require different messages, outreach, and program remedies at different times. Children younger than age fifteen may have needs different from those of older teens. Boys have been neglected in most teen pregnancy prevention efforts. Middle-class teens may respond to messages and remedies that mean little to lower-income teens. There is no single package or approach to what is a very complex set of issues and a variety of audiences.

As we proceed, all of us also must be sensitive and open to each other and to our differing values and beliefs about teen sexuality without abandoning those values or seeking to impose them on others. The overriding goal must be effectiveness in helping young people, not expansion of our personal or organizational agendas. For example, some of us support sex education in the schools. Others of us think that this is a parental function. Some of us are pro-choice on abortion. Others among us strongly oppose abortion.

Teenagers should not be the battleground for adult ideological wars. Nothing will be solved by bringing old and continuing differences into critically needed new efforts to reduce too-early childbearing.

CDF's teenage pregnancy prevention campaign seeks to emphasize the issues that unite rather than divide us. It is about hope and opportunity for our children and youth. It is about the involvement of a broad range of parents, community, and public leaders across the ideological spectrum in solving a serious national problem that affects all our children regardless of race or class.

Moralizing will not solve the teen pregnancy problem. But moral adult examples and efforts to provide constructive alternatives to young people might.

Those who point judgmental fingers at others or assume that one age group, class, or race has a corner on morality are part of the problem -- not the solution. Such attitudes lead to backlash, not cooperation. Moreover, two-thirds of out-of-wedlock births are not occurring to teens but to adult women. And they are not all poor and black. With countless television programs, movies, and commercials flaunting sexuality and selling sex without responsibility, what ideas should we expect the average fifteen-year-old school child to develop about what's "cool" and acceptable in our society?

Finally, we must recognize that no one of us knows what will work completely or has the answer. We must commit ourselves to testing over a period of time a wide range of approaches until we hit upon the ones that do work for various target groups. At all costs, we should seek to avoid political quick fixes, proliferation of unevaluated models, or program by press. Some problems cannot be compressed into thirty-second segments. Teen pregnancy is a complex puzzle that we can solve but only by working together thoughtfully and systematically over a long period of time.

We look forward to working with you.

Marian Wright Edelman
President
Children's Defense Fund

The Five Worst States On:

Infant Mortality, All Races

District of Columbia
Mississippi
South Carolina
Louisiana
Georgia

Infant Mortality, Nonwhite

South Dakota
Michigan
Illinois
District of Columbia
South Carolina

Postneonatal Mortality, All Races

Mississippi
Alaska
South Carolina
District of Columbia
Idaho

Low Birthweight, All Races

District of Columbia
Mississippi
Louisiana
South Carolina
Georgia

Low Birthweight, Nonwhite

District of Columbia
Michigan
Illinois
Pennsylvania
Louisiana

Babies Born to Women Receiving Early Prenatal Care

District of Columbia
New Mexico
South Carolina
Oklahoma
Texas

Babies Born to Women Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care

New Mexico
District of Columbia
Texas
New York
Oklahoma

Births to Teens, All Races

Mississippi
Arkansas
Alabama
Kentucky
West Virginia

Births to Teens, Nonwhite

Wisconsin
Delaware
Arkansas
Mississippi
Alabama

Births to Teens, White

Kentucky
West Virginia
Arkansas
New Mexico
Oklahoma

The Health Of America's Children: Overview of Findings

The Health of America's Children: Overview of Findings

The upswing in childhood poverty rates that occurred between 1979 and 1983, with only slight improvement in 1984, was accompanied by cutbacks in government health, nutrition, and service programs. From 1981 to 1983 (and where data are available during 1984), some key maternal and infant health indicators deteriorated. Others, while continuing to improve, did so at the slowest pace in a generation. The most common victims of this pattern of retrenchment have been America's poorest and nonwhite children.

Infant Mortality

- Between 1982 and 1983, postneonatal mortality rates (deaths among infants age twenty-eight days to one year) rose 3 percent nationwide.
- Provisional data indicate that, in the twelve-month period ending November 1984, postneonatal mortality rates rose another 6 percent nationwide. If this increase is sustained in final 1984 mortality data, it will mean that over a two-year period, postneonatal mortality in the United States will have risen by 9 percent.
- Between 1982 and 1983, postneonatal mortality rates among black infants -- the babies most likely to be born into poverty -- increased by 5 percent. This increase represents the first reported increase in black postneonatal mortality in eighteen years.
- This rise in postneonatal mortality has been masked by a decline in overall infant mortality rates. But the decline in the nation's overall infant mortality rate between 1981 and 1983 was the slowest in eighteen years. Provisional data indicate that for the twelve-month period ending November 1984, the slowed progress in reducing infant mortality persisted for the third consecutive year. Reductions in neonatal mortality (deaths among infants up to twenty-eight days of age) between 1982 and 1984 accounted for the overall infant mortality decline.
- Infant mortality declined at an average annual rate of between 5 and 6 percent throughout the 1970s. Even during the recession of 1974 to 1976, when unemployment was as high as it was in 1984 but federal public health programs covered a

higher percentage of poor mothers and children than in the 1980s, the infant mortality rate continued to decline by 5 to 6 percent annually. But between 1981 and 1984, the annual rate of decline slowed to approximately 3 percent.

- Declining infant mortality rates reflect two general factors: the improved capacity of medical technology to save low birthweight babies through expensive neonatal intensive care and improvements in public health and prevention, such as decent housing, sanitation, food, primary medical care, and family supports. Medical technology has a greater impact on neonatal rates, is more expensive, and may reach limits imposed by technology or by society's willingness to pay.

  The rise in postneonatal mortality indicates a deterioration in the public health/prevention system. If this continues, one could expect postneonatal mortality to increase in importance relative to neonatal mortality and, therefore, to overall infant mortality rates. For example, in 1983 Montana's postneonatal mortality rate was actually higher than its neonatal mortality rate.

- Some postneonatal mortality is caused by the death of very tiny, premature, or sick infants who could not survive their first year of life. But experts estimate that more than one-third of all infant deaths in America occur among babies born at full term and full weight. In 1983, 40,000 babies died before they reached their first birthday. Of these, an estimated 13,000 were normal weight at birth.

- The increase in postneonatal mortality among black infants resulted in the greatest disparity in black and white infant deaths rates in at least twenty-three years. In 1983, black infants were twice as likely to die as white infants.

- In 1983, black infants were at only slightly higher risk of death from birth defects than white infants but were substantially more likely to die from preventable illnesses or problems such as maternal complications of pregnancy or pneumonia.

Low Birthweight and Prematurity

- Between 1982 and 1983, the percentage of infants born weighing 5.5 pounds or less increased slightly nationwide. For white infants, this was the first increase in eighteen years. In 1983, one out of every eight black infants and one out of every eighteen white infants was born at low birthweight. In 1982, the last year for which national statistics for Hispanics are available, one out of every ten Puerto Rican infants was born at low birthweight. Low birthweight infants are twenty times more likely to die in the first year of life and are at significantly greater risk of developing such long-term disabilities as cerebral palsy, autism, retardation, developmental delays, and vision and hearing disabilities.

- In 1983, one out of every six black infants and one out of every twelve white infants, was born prematurely. In 1982, the last year for which national statistics for Hispanics are available, one out of every eight Puerto Rican infants and one out of every nine Mexican-American infants was born prematurely.

Prenatal Care

- In 1983, for the third consecutive year, and after a decade of steady decline, the percentage of babies born to women receiving late (during the last three months) or no prenatal care increased. Babies born to women who receive no prenatal care are three times more likely to die in infancy.
- In 1983, one out of every eight babies born to teenage mothers (women younger than twenty) had mothers who received late or no prenatal care.
- For the fifth year in a row, there was no improvement in the percentage of pregnant women who received early prenatal care (during the first three months of pregnancy).

Ability to Afford Health Care

- Women and children at greatest risk of poverty were the least likely to receive needed health care. In 1982, three out of five infants born to Hispanic mothers were born to women who did not receive prenatal care early in pregnancy. One in eight infants born to Hispanic mothers in 1982 and one in ten infants born to black mothers in 1983 was born to a woman who received either no prenatal care or none until the last three months of pregnancy. Among white non-Hispanic babies, four out of five in 1983 were born to women who received early prenatal care and only one in twenty was born to a woman who had received late or no care.

- Mexican-American infants were twice as likely as white non-Hispanic infants to be born outside of a hospital in 1982. Poor and Hispanic children under age two are one and one-half to two times more likely than white non-Hispanic children not to see a physician at all during an entire year.

The Surgeon General's 1990 Objectives

In 1979, the Surgeon General of the United States established a set of national objectives for 1990 in the area of infant health. We calculated the nation's and states' rates of progress in meeting these goals. In order to have an adequate statistical base, we have measured the rates of progress beginning in 1978. The rates projected to 1990 therefore include the years of greater progress (generally, 1978 to 1981) as well as those of slower progress (1982 and 1983). However, if the slower rates of progress that generally prevailed in 1982 and 1983 continue throughout all or most of the rest of the decade, even fewer states and fewer subgroups will meet the Surgeon General's goals than are described below.

For example, by projecting the infant mortality rate of progress for the nation as a whole on the basis of 1978 to 1983 trends, we project that the nation will meet at least this one goal. Even this is questionable, however, if one projects on the basis of 1982 to 1984 trends. Indeed, the Public Health Service recently reported to Congress that the 1990 goal would not be met based on 1982-1984 trends.*

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*On March 20, 1985, the Public Health Service reported to the U.S. House Energy and Commerce Committee:

> "Based on a regression of 1982-84 provisional IMRs, the average annual decline was 2.7 percent (compared to 4.2 percent for 1978-82 final data). By applying this 2.7 percent decline to the 1982 final rate the 1990 projection is an IMR of 9.2. Although provisional rates by race are unavailable, the 2.7 percent decline was applied to the 1982 rates for white and black infants separately. This resulted in a 1990 projection of 8.1 for whites and 15.7 for blacks. Thus, if the latest provisional data alone are used to project

Overall it is clear that little progress toward the Surgeon General's objectives is being made. For some key measurements the nation actually is moving in the wrong direction.

Objective 1: Infant Mortality

By 1990, the national infant mortality rate (deaths of children younger than one year old) should be reduced to no more than nine deaths per 1,000 live births, with no county and no racial or ethnic subgroup having an infant mortality rate in excess of twelve deaths per 1,000 live births.

Findings:

- The nation will meet the Surgeon General's 1990 overall infant mortality goal. However, key subgroups will not.

- First, the Surgeon General's goal will not be met for black infants.

- Second, eighteen of the of the thirty-one jurisdictions (thirty states and the District of Columbia) with statistically significant numbers of infant deaths in 1983 will not meet the goal for nonwhite infants (Alabama, Alaska, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia). A nineteenth state, Wisconsin, is actually moving in the wrong direction.

- Third, eleven states (Alabama, Alaska, Colorado, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey, South Carolina, Virginia, and Wyoming) will not meet the overall goal.

- Fourth, an undetermined number of cities and substate regions will not meet the goal.

Objective 2: Neonatal Mortality

By 1990, the neonatal mortality rate (deaths of infants younger than twenty-eight days of age) should be reduced to no more than six deaths per 1,000 live births.

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the infant mortality rates for 1990, the projections are above those in the 1990 Prevention Objectives."[1]

Finding:

- At its current rate of progress, the nation will meet the Surgeon General's 1990 neonatal mortality goal. Only Georgia, South Carolina, and Virginia show inadequate annual rates of progress to meet the goal.

Objective 3: Postneonatal Mortality

By 1990, the postneonatal mortality rate (deaths of infants age twenty-eight days to one year) should be reduced to no more than 2.5 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Finding:

- At its current rate of progress, the nation as a whole will not meet the Surgeon General's 1990 goal. Only three (Iowa, Maine, and Oklahoma) of the forty-eight jurisdictions with statistically significant numbers of postneonatal deaths in 1983 will meet the goal.

Objective 4: Low Birthweight Births

By 1990, low birthweight babies (those weighing 5.5 pounds or less at birth) should constitute no more than 5 percent of all live births, and in no county or racial or ethnic subgroup of the population should more than 9 percent of all live births be low birthweight.

Findings:

- At its current annual rate of progress, the nation will not meet its 1990 objective for either white or nonwhite infants. Only nine states (Alaska, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Dakota, South Dakota, Washington State, and Wisconsin) will meet the overall objective. The other forty-two jurisdictions will not meet the goal.

- Only nineteen of the forty-eight jurisdictions with statistically significant numbers of nonwhite low birthweight births will meet the objective for nonwhite infants (Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Washington State, and Wyoming). The other twenty-nine jurisdictions will not meet the goal.

Objective 5: Early Prenatal Care

By 1990, 90 percent of all pregnant women should obtain prenatal care within the first three months of pregnancy.

Finding:

- The nation will not meet the Surgeon General's goal. Only the state of Maine will meet this objective.

Critical Health Problems Facing States

Infant health problems are national in scope, but some states face critical problems.

In addition to identifying those states that seem unlikely to meet the Surgeon General's goals, our analysis of the data turned up a number of especially troublesome concentrations of problems in particular states.

Infant Mortality

- South Dakota recorded the highest nonwhite infant mortality rate in 1983 among the thirty-seven states and the District of Columbia with statistically sufficient numbers of infant deaths to calculate a rate. South Dakota's rate was nearly 1.5 times the national average. South Dakota's postneonatal mortality rate was more than two and a half times the national average. We believe that these statistics reflect the very large health risks confronting that state's low-income Native American infant population.

Neonatal Mortality

- In 1983, the nonwhite-white neonatal mortality ratio nationwide was 1.69 to 1. Within some states, however, this white/nonwhite neonatal mortality "gap" was far larger, pointing to very serious neonatal death problems for nonwhite infants. For example, the neonatal mortality rate among nonwhite Delaware infants in 1983 was nearly three times the rate for white infants. In Michigan, the neonatal mortality rate for nonwhite infants was more than two times the comparable rate for white infants.

Postneonatal Mortality

- Several states showed alarming disparities in postneonatal mortality rates for white and nonwhite infants. Nationally, the nonwhite-white

States' Infant, Neonatal, and Postneonatal Mortality Rates as Compared to the National Average, All Races, 1983

State	Total Infant Mortality	Neonatal Mortality	Postneonatal Mortality
Alabama	-	-	-
Alaska	-	+	-
Arizona	+	+	+
Arkansas	+	+	-
California	+	+	+
Colorado	+	+	-
Connecticut	+	-	+
Delaware	+	+	0
District of Columbia	-	-	-
Florida	-	-	-
Georgia	-	-	-
Hawaii	+	+	+
Idaho	+	+	-
Illinois	-	-	-
Indiana	-	-	+
Iowa	+	+	+
Kansas	+	+	-
Kentucky	-	-	+
Louisiana	-	-	-
Maine	+	+	+
Maryland	-	-	+
Massachusetts	+	+	+
Michigan	-	-	+
Minnesota	+	+	+
Mississippi	-	-	-
Missouri	+	+	+
Montana	+	+	-
Nebraska	+	+	+
Nevada	+	+	-
New Hampshire	+	+	+
New Jersey	-	-	+
New Mexico	+	+	-
New York	-	-	+
North Carolina	-	-	-
North Dakota	+	+	+
Ohio	+	-	+
Oklahoma	+	+	-
Oregon	+	+	-
Pennsylvania	-	-	+
Rhode Island	-	-	+
South Carolina	-	-	-
South Dakota	+	+	-
Tennessee	-	-	-
Texas	+	+	-
Utah	+	+	+
Vermont	+	+	0
Virginia	-	-	+
Washington	+	+	-
West Virginia	+	+	+
Wisconsin	+	+	+
Wyoming	+	+	-
United States	11.2	7.3	3.9

+	The state is doing as well as or better than the nation as a whole.
-	The state is doing worse than the nation as a whole.
0	Insufficient data.

gap in postneonatal mortality rates in 1983 was 1.81 to 1. In Illinois, however, the nonwhite postneonatal mortality rate was nearly three times as great as the white rate. In Arkansas, Florida, Mississippi, and Wisconsin, nonwhite infants were more than two times more likely to die in the postneonatal period than their white counterparts.

Infant mortality in America's largest cities is particularly high.

- Many of America's twenty-two largest cities are experiencing serious infant mortality problems among both white and black infants. For example, Chicago, Cleveland, and Detroit all experienced four-year (1980-1983) average black infant mortality rates of more than twenty-five deaths per 1,000 live births -- higher than the infant mortality rates of Costa Rica and Cuba.

Low Birthweight Births

- The nine jurisdictions with the greatest percentages of nonwhite babies born at low birthweight in 1983 were Arkansas, the District of Columbia, Illinois, Louisiana, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee. They accounted for more than 25 percent of the all nonwhite births that year.

Early Prenatal Care for Teenage Mothers

- The eight jurisdictions with the lowest percentages of babies born in 1983 to teenage mothers who began prenatal care in the first three months of pregnancy were Arkansas, the District of Columbia, Florida, New Mexico, New York, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Texas. They accounted for 25 percent of all births to teens that year.

  In each of these states, 50 percent or fewer of the babies born to teens in 1983 were born to mothers who began prenatal care early in pregnancy.

- The six states with the lowest percentages of babies born in 1983 to white teen mothers who began prenatal care in the first three months pregnancy were Colorado, Florida, New Mexico, New York, Oklahoma, and Texas. They represented 25 percent of all white births to teens that took place in the fifty jurisdictions with statistically sufficient numbers of white births to teens in 1983. Texas alone accounted for more than 11 percent of all white births to teens that year. In each of these six states, 51 percent or fewer of infants born to white teens were born to mothers who began prenatal care early in pregnancy.

- The eight states with the lowest percentage of babies born in 1983 to nonwhite teen mothers who began prenatal care early in pregnancy were Arkansas, Florida, New Mexico, New York, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas, and West Virginia. They represented 25 percent of all births to nonwhite teens that occurred in the forty-eight jurisdictions with statistically sufficient numbers of nonwhite births to teens in 1983. In each of these states, 40 percent or fewer of the infants born to nonwhite mothers during 1983 were born to women who began prenatal care early in pregnancy.

Late or No Prenatal Care Among all Mothers

- In 1983, the eight jurisdictions with the largest percentages of babies born to women who had received late or no prenatal care were Arizona, the District of Columbia, Florida, New Mexico, New York, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Texas. These states accounted for 25 percent of all births in 1983.

- The ten jurisdictions with the largest percentages of babies born to white women who had received late or no prenatal care were Arkansas, Arizona, Colorado, the District of Columbia, Florida, New Mexico, New York, Oklahoma, Texas, and West Virginia. These states accounted for 25 percent of all white births that year.

- In two states -- Texas and New Mexico -- the percentage of infants born to white women in 1983 who received late or no prenatal care was extraordinarily high. Texas alone accounted for nearly 9 percent of all white births in 1983. In that state, one in every ten white births occurred to a woman who received late or no care, as compared to one out of twenty, nationwide. Moreover, white women in these two states experienced late or no prenatal care problems that were 35 percent to 40 percent greater than those in Oklahoma, the state with the third worst ranking in 1983.

- The ten states with the highest percentages of nonwhite infants born in 1983 to pregnant women who had received late or no care were Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Minnesota, New Mexico, New York, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, and Texas. These states represented 25 percent of all nonwhite births that occurred in the forty-eight jurisdictions with statistically sufficient numbers of nonwhite births in 1983.

- In 1983, nearly one out of every four nonwhite infants born in South Dakota was born to a woman who had received late or no care. Nationwide, one in ten nonwhite infants was born to a woman who received late or no care.

- The eight jurisdictions with the highest percentages of infants born in 1983 to teen mothers who received late or no prenatal care were Arizona, the District of Columbia, Florida, New Mexico, New York, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Texas. These eight states accounted for 25 percent of all births to teens that year.

- In New York and New Mexico, more than one out of every five infants born to a teen mother in 1983 was born to a woman who had received late or no care, as compared to one infant in ten nationwide born to a teen mother.

Births to Teens

Births to teens are a serious problem nationwide, but certain regions of the country are experiencing especially severe concentrations of the problem.

- The percentage of infants born to teens is a problem everywhere, but it is especially serious in the South. In 1983, the eleven states with the largest proportion of babies who were born to teens were all southern states. Ten of the eleven states with the highest proportion of births to white teens in 1983 were southern states. However, no similarly highly concentrated pattern could be identified for births to nonwhite teens.

- While the southern states as a whole experienced the highest proportion of births to white teens in 1983, the percentage of births for white teen women in the South that were out-of-wedlock tended to be lower than in other parts of the country. However, this means only that white southern teenage women were more likely to be married at the time their babies were born. Problems associated with out-of-wedlock teen pregnancy, such as failure to receive early prenatal care, are still evident among teens who marry before childbirth. Moreover, final divorce statistics for 1983 indicate that 35 percent of all divorces that year involved women who married in their teens.

- White and nonwhite women have some similar childbearing patterns. In 1983, teenaged women accounted for slightly more than 36 percent of the out-of-wedlock births that occurred among both white and nonwhite women. Nearly two-thirds of out-of-wedlock births in 1983 took place among women over the age of twenty, regardless of the race of the mother.

Child Health Programs

Despite the growing child health problems, child health programs are shockingly inadequate.

- By 1985, Medicaid reached only 46 percent of poor and near-poor children, down from 65 percent a decade ago.[2]

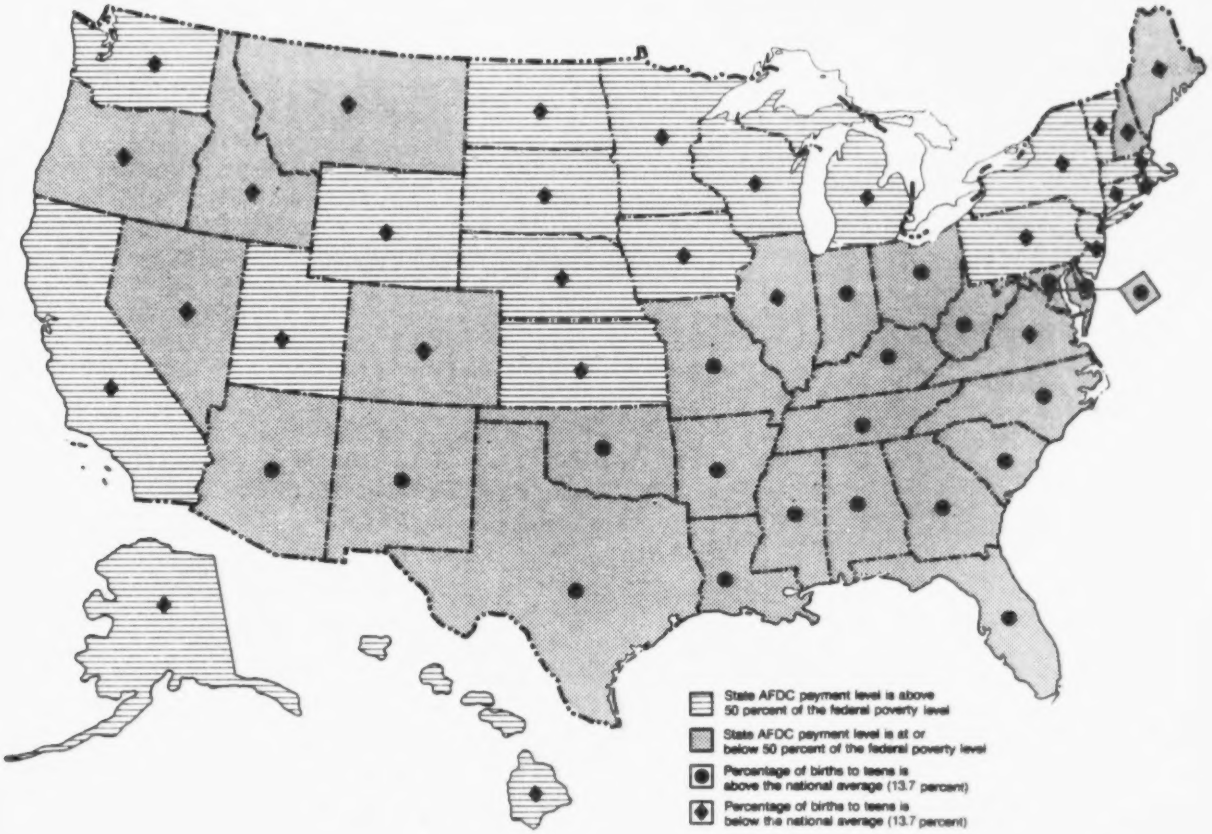
- In only eighteen states (Alaska, California, Connecticut, Hawaii, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont, Washington State, and Wisconsin) were 1985 AFDC and related Medicaid benefit levels at or greater than 50 percent of the federal poverty levels.

  Twenty-one states maintained 1985 AFDC and related Medicaid benefit levels at less than 40 percent of the annual federal poverty level. They were Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.

- In 1985, forty-nine states defined "need" in the AFDC program for a family of three with children at an amount less, and usually far less, than 100 percent of the federal poverty level. Eighteen states (Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wyoming) defined these families' needs at an amount less than 50 percent of the federal poverty level. Only twenty-two states paid AFDC benefits in 1985 that were equal to 100 percent of their standards of need.

Percent of Births to Teens

and 1983 AFDC Payment Levels


State AFDC payment level is above 50 percent of the federal poverty level
State AFDC payment level is at or below 50 percent of the federal poverty level
Percentage of births to teens is above the national average (13.7 percent)
Percentage of births to teens is below the national average (13.7 percent)

A common belief is that more generous levels of public assistance encourage teenage pregnancy. But an examination of 1983 teen births and state welfare payments does not show this to be true. If anything, the proportion of births to teens in 1983 tended to be lower in states with more generous public assistance payment levels.

- In 1985, forty-two states served fewer than half of all mothers and children eligible for nutritional benefits in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC). Eight states (Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Utah, and Washington State) served fewer than 30 percent.

- A common belief is that more generous levels of welfare would encourage teenage pregnancy. But a comparison of births to teenagers in 1983 with states' 1983 welfare payment levels shows there is no support for this assumption. Rather, the proportion of births to teens tended to be lower in states with more generous public assistance payment levels.

Notes

1. Mason, James O. (Acting Assistant Secretary of Health, Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services), letter to U.S. Rep. John D. Dingell (Chairman, Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, Committee on Energy and Commerce, U.S. House of Representatives), April 1985.

2. Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, Health Care for the Uninsured Program, Princeton, New Jersey, 1985.

How To Use This Book

Maternal and Child Health Data Book: The Health of America's Children brings together in one publication a wealth of information about the health of children and about the programs that serve low-income children. This publication has been designed to make the complex data it contains readily accessible even to readers without a public health background.

The book is divided into four parts: "The Health of America's Children: Overview of Findings" is a general introduction that provides highlights of all of the key findings in this book; Part 1 is an overview of maternal and child health for the nation as a whole; Part 2 presents extensive information on a state-by-state basis; and Part 3 includes both the statistical tables from which the findings in Part 1 and Part 2 were derived and technical notes designed to give readers more in-depth information about the data presented throughout the book.

Part 1

In Part 1, a wide variety of national maternal and infant health statistics are presented and the nation's progress toward improving infant health is charted. This section reviews the health status of infants and mothers for the nation in 1983 with tables and graphs tracing major health indicators over time and examining the health status of specific categories of women and infants.

Part 1 highlights national trends in maternal and infant health by detailing:

- Infant mortality, including total infant mortality, neonatal mortality, and postneonatal mortality over time, for the population as a whole and by race, and the leading causes of infant death in 1983, by race;

- Birthweight and prematurity, for the population as a whole and by race;

- Prenatal care utilization, including percentages of women who received early care and late or no care over time and by race;

- Births to teen mothers, including births to teens as a proportion of all births, prenatal care utilization among teens, and birth outcome for infants born to teens;

- Health insurance for children and pregnant women, and health care utilization, by race and poverty status.

Also examined in Part 1 is the nation's progress toward meeting the Surgeon General's 1990 Objectives for the Nation for infant, neonatal, and postneonatal mortality; low birthweight births; and early prenatal care.

Except where noted otherwise, the data in Part 1 are from the National Center for Health Statistics, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Part 2

This part presents detailed information about the health of infants and mothers in the states. It also provides information about infant mortality in America's largest cities.

State ranking tables in Part 2 show how the states and the largest cities rank on several key maternal and child health indicators and state policies on maternal and child health programs. State rankings for 1983 are presented for the following indicators:

- Infant mortality, by race;
- Neonatal mortality, by race;
- Postneonatal mortality, by race;
- The percentage of low birthweight births, by race and age of mother;
- The percentage of births to mothers who began prenatal care in the first three months of pregnancy, by race and age of mother;
- The percentage of births to mothers who received no prenatal care until the final three months of pregnancy or no prenatal care at all, by race and age of mother;
- The percentage of births to women under age twenty, by race;
- The percentage of births to unwed mothers, by race and age of mother.

State rankings also are provided for the following policies and practices regarding Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Medicaid, and WIC:

- State AFDC and Medicaid benefit levels, as a percentage of the federal poverty level, 1985;
- State standards of need for a family of three, as a percentage of the federal poverty level, 1985;
- Medicaid coverage of families with no other income, as a percentage of the federal poverty level, 1985;
- The number of women and children served by the WIC program, as a percentage of all eligible women and children.

Taken together, these state rankings allow readers to gain an overall sense of how pregnant women and babies are faring across the country and of how adequately each state's public health programs are meeting their needs.

Progress toward meeting the Surgeon General's 1990 objectives for maternal and infant health is charted for each state. A series of maps in this section indicates whether or not each state will meet the 1990 objectives at current rates of progress for:

- Infant mortality, for all races and nonwhites;
- Neonatal mortality, for all races;
- Postneonatal mortality, for all races;
- The percentage of low birthweight births, for all races and nonwhites;
- The percentage of births to women who receive early prenatal care.

Additionally, progress in each of the fifty states and the District of Columbia is presented on one master chart.

State-by-state fact sheets provide persons interested in additional data for individual states with three-page fact sheets for each state. These fact sheets present three distinct sets of information for each state, including: maternal and infant vital statistics; state AFDC, Medicaid, and WIC policies; and an assessment of each state's rate of progress toward meeting the Surgeon General's 1990

Objectives for the Nation on maternal and infant health.

The state fact sheets on maternal and infant vital statistics present 1983 vital statistics, including:

- Total number of live births, by race and age of the mother, and births to teens as a percentage of total births. These figures permit the reader to determine the percentage of all births to women younger than age twenty and to compare these to the national rate and to the rates in other states.
- Percentage of births that are low birthweight. This information shows the percentage of all babies born weighing 5.5 pounds or less, by the age and race of mother. Also shown is the percentage of all low birthweight births that were to women under age twenty. For example, in Alabama, 19.1 percent of all low birthweight births in the state were to women younger than twenty.
- Percentage of pregnant women beginning prenatal care early in pregnancy. These data detail the percentage of births to women who began prenatal care in the first three months of pregnancy, by age and race.
- Percentage of pregnant women beginning prenatal care late or not at all. This information shows the percentage of births to women who did not begin prenatal care before the seventh month of pregnancy or who received no prenatal care at all.
- Infant mortality rates. These data illustrate the number of deaths among children younger than one year of age per 1,000 live births, by race.
- Neonatal mortality rates. These data show the number of deaths among children from birth to twenty-eight days of age per 1,000 live births, by race.
- Postneonatal mortality rates. These figures show the number of deaths among children from twenty-eight days to one year of age per 1,000 live births, by race.

State fact sheets on Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC policies present the following statistics for each state:

Medicaid

- Medicaid eligibility level as a percent of the federal poverty level, 1985. This figure indicates a state's Medicaid coverage level for a family of three with no income other than an AFDC grant.
- Benefits provided to all children younger than age eighteen who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines. States must provide Medicaid to all children born on or after September 30, 1983, and under the age of five, who meet AFDC financial eligibility criteria. States have the option to provide Medicaid to any child under the age of eighteen (or under the ages nineteen, twenty, or twenty-one, if the state so chooses) whose family's income and resources are within the AFDC program's eligibility standards. A child can thus qualify for Medicaid regardless of whether he or she lives in a one- or two-parent family, in a foster care arrangement, or in his or her own household. Currently, thirty states provide this type of comprehensive Medicaid coverage.
- Benefits provided to all pregnant women who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines. States have the option to provide Medicaid to any pregnant woman whose family income and resources are within the AFDC program's eligibility standards, regardless of whether she is married, single, or in a working or unemployed family. Thirty-three states provide this type of comprehensive Medicaid coverage for pregnant women.
- Benefits provided to medically needy pregnant women and children. States have the option of providing Medicaid to pregnant women and children under age eighteen (or nineteen, twenty, or twenty-one, if the state so chooses) whose incomes are slightly greater than AFDC income and resource standards but who do not have enough money to pay for the medical care they need. Thirty-five states currently provide Medicaid coverage to medically needy women and children.

  Some states provide Medicaid to medically needy pregnant women and children but not to all pregnant women and children with family income below the AFDC levels. In these states, the medically needy program would not include pregnant women and children born prior to September 30, 1983, in two-parent working families.

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC)

- Monthly payment level for a family of three. This figure indicates how much assistance a family of three with no other income would receive each month.

- AFDC as a percentage of the state's standard of need. This figure indicates what percentage of the monthly standard of need the monthly payment level represents. For example, Alabama's monthly payment level of $118 for a family of three represents 31 percent of its monthly standard of need for a family of three.

  State standards of need are a starting point for determining a family's AFDC eligibility. Families with incomes of less than 185 percent of a state's standard of need are potentially eligible for benefits. However, all states' standards of need are well below the federal poverty level and are not indicative of what a family actually needs to survive. For example, compare Alabama's standard of need, $384 per month for a family of three, to the monthly federal poverty level of $737.50 for a family of three.

- AFDC as a percentage of the monthly federal poverty level. This figure indicates the relationship between the actual monthly AFDC payment level and the monthly federal poverty level. For example, Alabama's actual payment of $118 for a family of three represents only 16 percent of the monthly federal poverty level.

- Whether the program includes benefits at the federal level for pregnant women with no other children once pregnancy is medically verified. Federal AFDC funds are not available for pregnant women with no other children until they have reached their sixth month of pregnancy. However, a few states provide financial assistance at the federal payment level for a single pregnant woman beginning from the time that her pregnancy is medically verified. This is a very important type of support for single pregnant women with no other children, yet very few states offer it.

- Whether the program includes benefits at the federal level for pregnant women with no other children from the sixth month of pregnancy. Federal AFDC funds are available to provide AFDC benefits to single pregnant women with no other children from the sixth month of pregnancy. Many states do not provide these benefits, and among those that do, some do not begin providing the benefit until the seventh month or later.

- Whether the program includes benefits for two-parent unemployed families. Many states do not provide benefits to two-parent families in which the principal wage earner is unemployed. In states with significant unemployment problems this can cause a serious gap. For example, Ohio reports that more than 25 percent of families receiving AFDC in any given month are two-parent unemployed families.

WIC

- Women and children actually served as a percentage of the eligible population. Nationally, only about one-third of the women and children who are eligible for the federal food supplement program, WIC, actually are served. This figure indicates how well each state is meeting the nutritional needs of low-income pregnant women, infants, and children.

- For each state the actual number of women, infants, and children receiving WIC benefits is compared to the estimated number of women, infants, and children who are eligible for assistance.

State fact sheets on the Surgeon General's 1990 goals include calculations of each state's rate of progress toward meeting the Objectives for the Nation in these areas of infant health: infant mortality, neonatal mortality, postneonatal mortality, low birthweight births, and early prenatal care.

These objectives are crucial because they provide goals against which to measure states' rates of progress in improving infant health.

The first column of each state's goal sheet shows the actual percentage or rate for the most recent year available, usually 1984. For example, the first column on Alabama's goal sheet shows that 12.1 percent of all births to nonwhite women were low birthweight and that the infant mortality rate for nonwhites was 19.0 per 1,000 live births.

The second column shows how much change needs to take place between now and 1990 if the goal is to be met. For example, the number of infants born at low birthweight in Alabama needs to drop another 3.1 percentage points if the Surgeon General's 1990 low birthweight goal is to be met.

The third column gives the amount of change needed each year to reach the goal. For example, in Alabama, low birthweight rates must decline by .52 percentage points each year between now and 1990 if the goal is to be met.

The final column shows the state's actual yearly rate of change since 1978. You can compare the last two columns to assess your state's rate of progress. For example:

> If the change needed per year is +3.14 and the actual change per year is -1.3, your state not only is progressing too slowly -- it actually is going in the wrong direction.
>
> If the change needed per year is -0.60 and the actual change per year is -0.70, your state is making reasonable progress and can be expected to reach the goal.

City data on infant mortality in America's cities with populations of 500,000 or more are provided in a page of charts in Part 2. To present as accurate picture as possible of infant mortality in these cities, CDF has calculated an average infant mortality rate for each city representing births and deaths for the years 1980-1983.

The data sources for Part 2 include:

- The National Center for Health Statistics, from which CDF obtained state and national data on births, infant deaths, neonatal and postneonatal deaths, low birthweight births, and prenatal care by race and age of the mother between 1978 and 1983. In addition, the infant mortality rates by race for the nation's largest cities were from this source.

- CDF's annual survey of vital statistics on infant births and deaths. Through this survey CDF obtains from state vital statistics offices all basic information on the characteristics of infant births, including information on the number of infants born at low birthweight, timing of entry into prenatal care, number of births to teens, and state infant, neonatal, and postneonatal deaths. CDF collects this information by race and age of the mother when possible. All 1984 vital statistics data presented in this book were collected through this annual survey.

- CDF's semiannual survey of state Medicaid eligibility policies. Information on categorical coverage of women and children is obtained directly from all state Medicaid agencies twice each year.
- Published and unpublished information from the Social Security Administration, including Characteristics of State Plans for AFDC, 1985.
- U. S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Services, WIC Financial and Program Participation Report, August 1985. This information compares the number of women and children who are potentially eligible for benefits with the number of women and children actually served during August 1985.

Part 3

Part 3 is an Appendix that contains a series of tables from which Part 1 and Part 2 of this book are derived. Included in Part 3 are the following:

- Tables showing trends in key maternal and child health indicators for the nation for 1950-1983. These tables are based on information provided by the Child Health Outcomes Project of the University of North Carolina School of Public Health.
- Tables showing infant health trends for all fifty states and the District of Columbia from 1978 through 1984.
- A table showing patterns in out-of-wedlock childbearing, by age and by race in 1983 for the fifty states and the District of Columbia.
- Technical Notes for readers who wish more in-depth information about the sources of data.

All data presented in the tables in Part 3 come from the National Center for Health Statistics or from CDF's 1984 vital statistics survey.

Part 1: National Findings

The health of infants and their mothers is of critical concern to the nation. Yet, while America can boast one of the world's most advanced medical systems, we also lead western countries in the percentage of infants born too soon or too small and therefore at far greater risk of death and handicaps.

The price of infant mortality and childhood disability is enormous in both human and fiscal terms. Low birthweight infants are twenty times more likely than full-weight infants to die in the first year of life and are at significantly greater risk of developing such lifelong handicapping conditions as cerebral palsy, retardation, developmental delay, learning disabilities, and vision and hearing disabilities.

Intensive medical care for unhealthy newborns is one of the costliest types of hospital care, averaging $1,000 per day. It is far less expensive to allow unborn babies to mature inside their mothers than in neonatal intensive care units. Experts estimate that as much as $100 per hour per child can be saved by keeping infants in the womb during the last weeks of pregnancy.[1] We can achieve such savings in neonatal intensive care costs by providing women with comprehensive prenatal care.

Furthermore, high costs do not cease once an infant disabled by a lack of comprehensive medical care grows beyond infancy. For premature and low birthweight infants who survive, there are frequently additional expenses for health and social services, institutionalization, and special education.

Between 1965 and 1980, America made major gains in reducing infant mortality. In the fifteen years following the Great Society's expansion of public health spending for mothers and children, infant mortality fell in America by 55 percent. But recent national trends in infant and maternal health indicate a dramatic slowdown -- and for some infants an outright reversal -- of the nationwide improvements that occurred between 1965 and 1980.

These trends are alarming and disturbing. According to Dr. Edward Brandt, former Assistant Secretary of Health for the U.S. Department of

Health and Human Services, a slowdown of improvement in infant mortality such as the one that occurred in the United States between 1981 and 1983 has "not been observed since the plateau between 1955-1965."[2] Moreover, these trends do not appear to be abating. Provisional neonatal data for 1984 show a continuation of the slowdown in infant mortality improvement.

For older infants, the situation is particularly grave. Between 1982 and 1983, the nation experienced a 3 percent rise in postneonatal mortality (deaths among infants between twenty-eight days and one year of age). Not since 1978 has there been a nationwide increase in the postneonatal mortality rate, and not in eighteen years has such a large one-year increase occurred. Among black infants, postneonatal mortality increased by 5 percent between 1982 and 1983.

Perhaps most disturbing is the fact that a large proportion of preventable infant mortality in America, as noted by Brandt and others, is occurring among full-term, full-weight infants (those born at more than thirty-six weeks of gestation and weighing more than 5.5 pounds at birth).[3] Indeed, one expert has estimated that 38 percent of the infants who died in 1980 were born at full-term and full-weight.[4]

These statistics are deeply troubling because we know that early and continuous prenatal care can increase the likelihood that mothers will give birth to healthy babies. We also know that continuous comprehensive health care and support during infancy can further reduce the incidence of death and long-term handicaps.

Prenatal care for expectant mothers and health care for infants not only reduces the risk of death and impairment, but it reduces costs as well. Experts tell us that for every dollar spent on comprehensive maternity care $11 can be saved over the lifetime of a child. The Institute of Medicine, in its landmark study Preventing Low Birthweight, found that for every additional dollar spent on prenatal care, another $3.38 could be saved in the first year alone.[5] Similarly, for every $1 spent for nutritional supplements for pregnant women in the WIC program, about $0.83 in Medicaid costs are saved within 30 days of birth.[6]

Yet, despite the known value and cost-effectiveness of early and continuous health care for mothers and their infants, between 1982 and 1983 the percentage of women who received care late in their pregnancies or not at all actually increased. And because lack of timely prenatal care is associated so closely with low birthweight among newborns, an estimated 365 infant deaths that can be attributed primarily to low birthweight in 1983 might have been prevented if the mothers received early and comprehensive prenatal care.

Infant Mortality

Infant mortality (deaths of infants younger than one year) is considered the most sensitive indicator of the nation's health status.

- In 1983, the infant mortality rate for the nation was 11.2 deaths per 1,000 live births, the lowest recorded rate in U.S. history. This statistic hides the fact that the rate at which infant mortality is declining has slowed dramatically in recent years.*

  While infant mortality declined at an average annual rate of 4.6 percent between 1971 and 1981, it declined by only 3.4 percent between 1981 and 1982 and by only 2.6 percent between 1982 and 1983. The national provisional infant mortality rate for 1984 of 10.6 deaths per 1,000 live births indicates that this slowdown has not abated.

- The rate of decline in the nation's infant mortality between 1981 and 1983 was the slowest in eighteen years. This dramatic slowdown is attributed by some to the recession and reduced federal spending on health and social programs that occurred simultaneously. Indeed, no similar slowdown in infant mortality declines occurred during the recession of 1974-1976 when federal health programs covered a higher percentage of poor mothers and children than in the 1980s.

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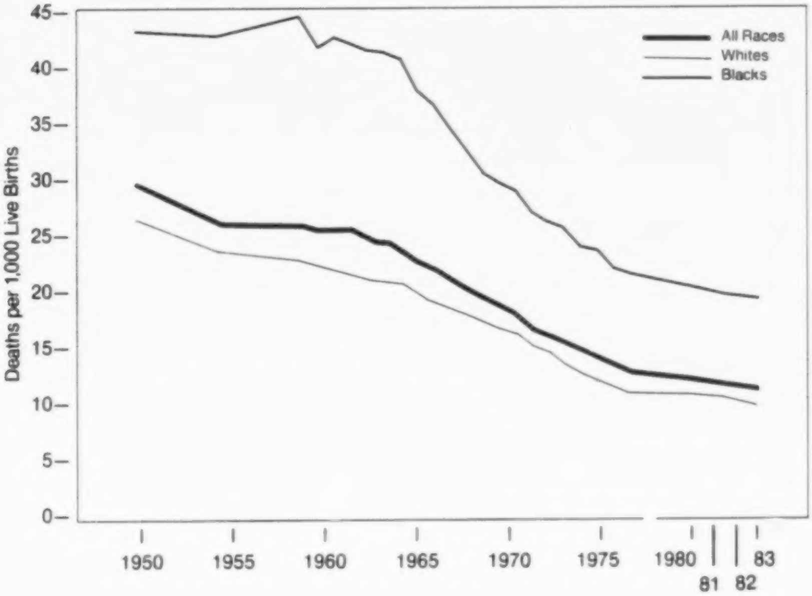
*Some slowdown of the infant mortality decline can be expected as rates grow smaller. But experts indicate that America is still at a substantial distance from a "bottoming out point."[7] America's overall 1983 infant mortality rates reflected both neonatal and postneonatal rates. The slowing decline, however, did not result from a slowdown in both neonatal and postneonatal mortality rate declines. Instead, it was chiefly the result of a nationwide increase in postneonatal mortality.

Figure 1.1
Infant Mortality, by Race, 1950–1983



- In 1983, not only did the rate of decline in infant mortality slow, but the disparity between black and white infant mortality rates increased. This gap, a ratio of 1.98 to 1, is the widest since 1960. It means that black infants are nearly twice as likely to die within their first year of life as white infants.

- Neonatal mortality (death during the first twenty-eight days of life) continued to decline for the nation as a whole in 1983. As with infant mortality, however, the rate of decline in neonatal mortality has slowed in recent years. Between 1979 and 1983, the neonatal mortality rate declined by 5.1 percent per year, compared to an average of 6.9 percent per year for the previous five years. Among black infants, the slowdown has been more dramatic. While the neonatal mortality rate declined by an average of 6.4 percent per year between 1975 and 1979, it declined only about half as quickly -- 3.6 percent per year -- between 1979 and 1983. Black infants continue to die in the neonatal period at nearly two times the rate of white infants.

- Neonatal mortality is largely a function of maternal health status and circumstances surrounding pregnancy. Postneonatal mortality (infant deaths between twenty-eight days and one year) more accurately reflects environmental conditions related to poverty such as poor nutrition, inadequate housing and sanitary conditions, lack of basic health care, and factors as simple as using an unsterile bottle. The 1983 postneonatal mortality statistics are extremely disturbing. For the country as a whole, the rate of postneonatal mortality actually increased by 3 percent between 1982 and 1983. Among black infants, postneonatal mortality increased by 5 percent in 1983, marking the first time in eighteen years that such an increase has occurred.

- Provisional data from the National Center for Health Statistics indicate that in the twelve-month period ending November 1984, postneonatal mortality rates rose another 6 percent nationwide. If this increase is sustained in final 1984 mortality data, it will mean that, over a two-year period, postneonatal mortality in the United States will have risen by 9 percent.

- This rise in postneonatal mortality has been masked by a decline in overall infant mortality rates. Reductions in neonatal mortality (deaths among infants up to twenty-eight days old) between 1982 and 1984 accounted for the overall infant mortality decline.

- Declining infant mortality rates reflect two general factors: the improved capacity of medical technology to save low birthweight babies through expensive neonatal intensive care and improvements in public health and prevention, such as

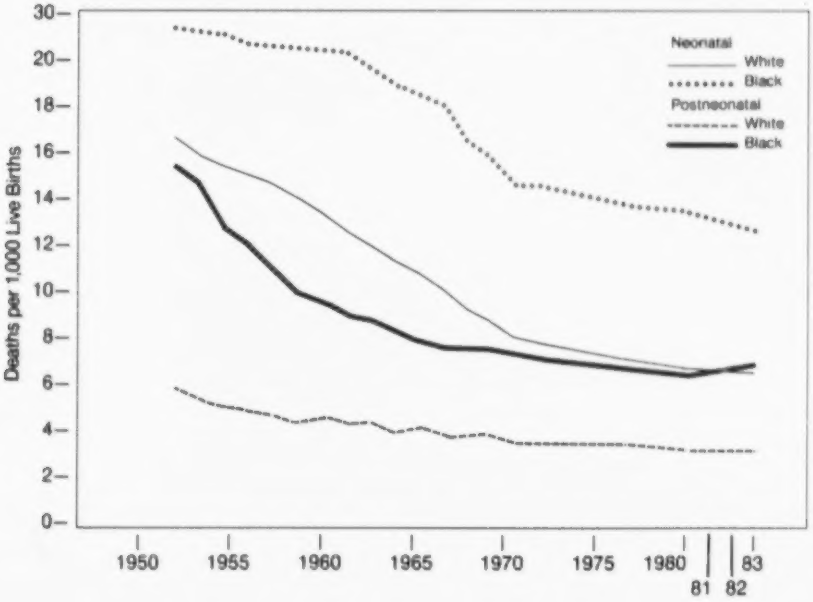


Figure 1.2
Neonatal and Postneonatal Mortality, 1965–1983

decent housing, sanitation, food, primary medical care, and family supports. The medical technology has a greater impact on neonatal rates, is more expensive, and may reach technological limits.

The rise in postneonatal mortality (as well as the slowed improvement in neonatal mortality) indicates a deterioration in the public health/prevention system. If this continues, one could expect postneonatal mortality to increase in its relative importance to neonatal mortalitiy and therefore to overall infant mortality rates. This in fact occurred in Montana in 1983.

- Black infants are at higher risk of death than white infants for all leading causes of death, including causes that are unrelated to birthweight. Black infants are twice as likely as white infants to die as a result of maternal complications of pregnancy and accidents. Their risk of death from pneumonia and influenza is three times as high.
- The most disturbing fact about the disparity of causes between black and white infant deaths is that most of the causes of death for which black infants are at higher risk are considered preventable. According to the Division of Maternal and Child Health of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, all of the causes of death listed here, with the exception of congenital anomolies, are probably or possibly preventable.

Birthweight and Prematurity

Birthweight and maturity at birth are important predictors of infant health. Babies born too small or too soon are at significantly greater risk of birth defects and of dying in infancy.

- In 1983, 6.8 percent of all babies born in the United States weighed 5.5 pounds or less. A close examination of national vital statistics shows that the proportion of babies born at low birthweight in 1983 increased slightly among both white and black babies.*

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* The incidence of low birthweight was reported as 6.8 percent for 1980, 1981, 1982, and 1983. In fact, there was an increase between 1982 and 1983 from 6.75 percent to 6.82 percent.

Increases in the incidence of low birthweight have not been observed among either population for at least fourteen years. Because the increase in low birthweight among black and white infants was proportionately similar, black infants remain more than twice as likely to be born at low birthweight than white infants. In 1983, 5.7 percent of white infants and 12.6 percent of black infants were born weighing 5.5 pounds or less.

- Like black infants, Puerto Rican infants have a disproportionately high incidence of low birthweight. In 1982 (the latest year for which national data concerning Hispanic births are available), 9.1 percent of all Puerto Rican infants were born at low birthweights.
- Because they were born too soon, premature infants are far more likely than full-term

Table 1.1
Leading Causes of Infant Death, by Race, U.S., 1983

(deaths per 100,000 live births)

	White	Black
Congenital anomalies	241.9	246.2
Maternal complications during pregnancy	34.4	73.7
Disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birthweight	66.5	228.3
Birth trauma	11.6	16.9
Intrauterine hypoxia and birth asphyxia	29.1	56.0
Pneumonia and influenza	16.0	47.6
Respiratory Distress Syndrome	92.1	159.4
Infections specific to the perinatal period	21.7	36.7
Sudden Infant Death Syndrome	124.4	259.0
Accidents and adverse effects	23.0	45.6

infants to be born at low birthweight, and therefore are at far greater risk of death. In 1983, 9.6 percent of all babies were born prematurely (prior to thirty-seven completed weeks of gestation). Moreover, the proportion of infants born prematurely in the United States has risen steadily since 1980 when 8.9 percent of babies were born prematurely. An increased incidence of prematurity among black infants in 1982 and 1983 accounted for most of the overall increase, thus causing the gap between black and white prematurity to widen. In 1983, 17.4 percent of black infants and 8 percent of white infants were born prematurely.

- Hispanic infants are also more likely to be born prematurely. In 1982, 12.6 percent of Puerto Rican infants and 10.6 percent of Mexican-American infants were born prematurely, compared to 7.65 percent of white babies born prematurely that year.

Prenatal Care

Early and continuous prenatal care is essential for healthy pregnancies and healthy babies.

- Birth outcome is linked closely to prenatal care. Babies born to women who receive no prenatal care are three times more likely to die within the first year than those born to mothers who receive adequate care. For the fifth consecutive year, there has been no improvement in the percentage

Figure 1.3 Infant Mortality and Low Birthweight, 1973–1983

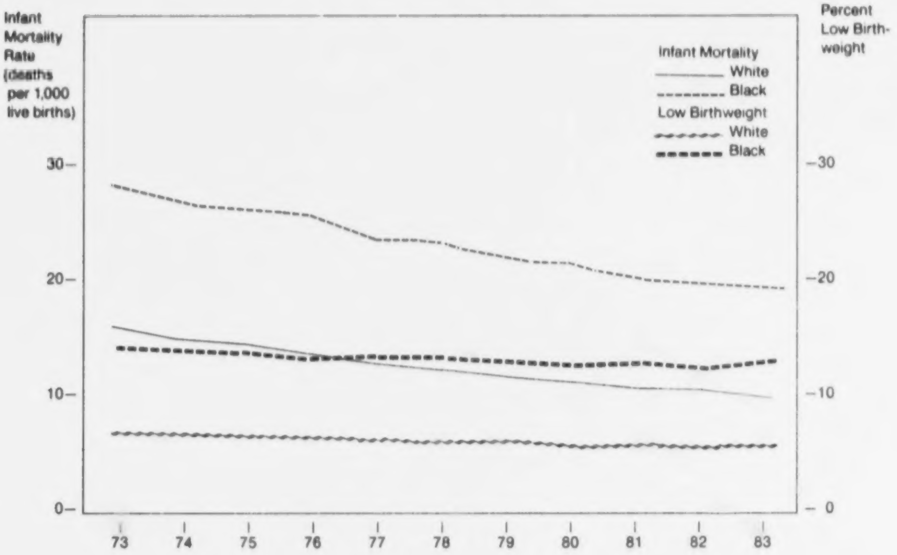


Table 1.2 Hispanic Maternal and Child Health Indicators, U.S., 1982

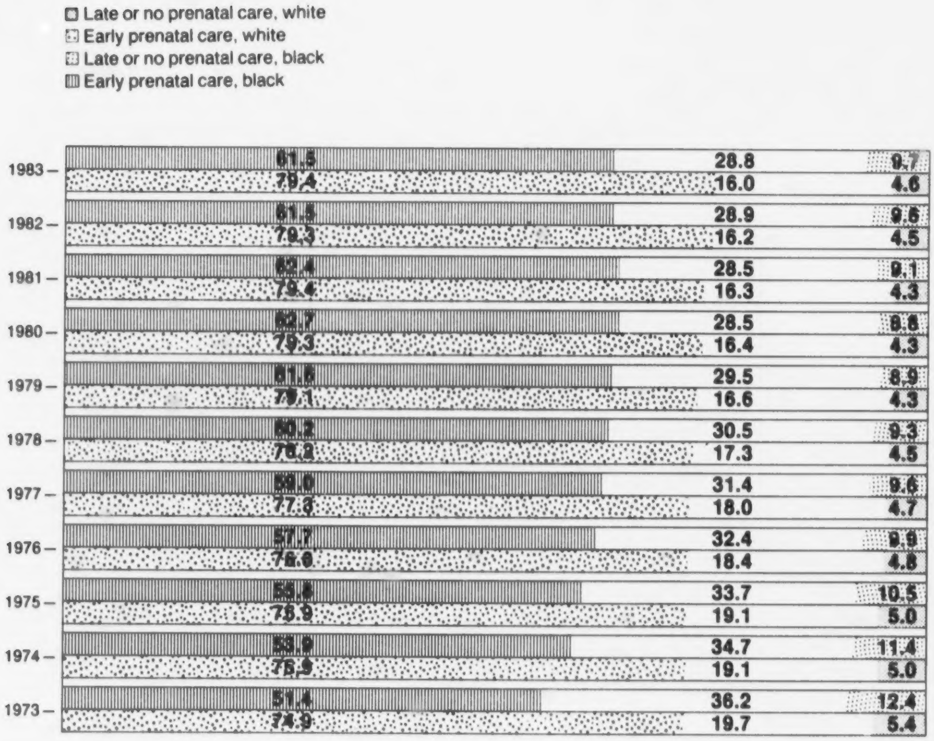
	Origin of Mother					
	Hispanic*			Non-Hispanic		
	Total	Mexican-American	Puerto Rican	Total	White	Black
% of babies born at low birthweight	6.2	5.7	9.1	6.9	5.6	12.4
% of babies born prematurely	10.7	10.6	12.6	9.5	7.6	17.0
% of babies born to mothers who began prenatal care early	61.0	60.7	54.5	76.9	81.2	60.1
% of babies born to mothers who began prenatal care late or not at all	12.1	12.0	17.2	5.2	3.8	10.5
% of babies born to mothers younger than 15 years	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.9
% of babies born to mothers younger than 20 years	18.3	19.1	23.0	13.7	11.3	24.9
% of births out of wedlock	25.6	21.9	49.0	19.4	10.2	58.0

*Based on data from the twenty-three states recording Hispanic or ethnic origin on birth certificates. These states account for 95 percent of the total national estimate for Hispanic-origin births. In 1982, 95.0 percent of births to mothers of Hispanic origin were white, 3.3 percent were black, and 1.7 percent were other races.

of mothers who began prenatal care in the first three months of pregnancy. This follows a ten-year period between 1969 and 1979 when the percentage of women receiving early prenatal care steadily increased for women of all ages and races.

- In 1983, the percentage of pregnant women who did not obtain prenatal care until the third trimester of pregnancy or received no care at all increased for the third year in a row. The figure increased from 5.5 percent in 1982 to 5.6 percent in 1983.
- Wide disparities in the use of prenatal care continue to exist between white and black mothers. While 4.6 percent of white mothers received late or no care in 1983, the figure was more than twice as high (9.7 percent) among black mothers. The percentage of white and black mothers receiving either late or no prenatal care increased between 1982 and 1983.

Figure 1.4
Trends in Prenatal Care, 1973–1983



Births to Teen Mothers

Babies born to teen mothers are less likely to have benefited from early prenatal care and to be born at high risk of death and birth defects.

- In 1983, births to teen mothers were 13.7 percent of all births, representing about 500,000 births. Births to teens younger than age fifteen represented .3 percent of all births nationally. Babies born to young mothers (less than twenty years of age) are disproportionately likely to be born at low birthweight. In 1983, babies born to teenagers represented 13.7 percent of all births but 20 percent of all low birthweight births. Thus, the risk of poor pregnancy outcome is related inversely to age. Babies born to mothers younger than fifteen years of age are more than twice as likely to be born at low birthweight than those born to mothers twenty to twenty-four years old. They are also more than three times as likely to be born at very low birthweight (3.5 pounds or less).

- Young mothers were the least likely to receive early prenatal care. Only 54 percent of all teen mothers began care in the first trimester, and among black teen mothers the proportion dropped to 47 percent. Furthermore, while nationally 6 percent of pregnant women of all ages received little or no prenatal care, 12 percent of mothers younger than twenty years old receive no care before the seventh month of pregnancy or receive no care at all.

Table 1.3 Birth Outcome and Prenatal Care, by Age, U.S., 1983

	Under 15	15-19	20-24
Percentage of babies born at low birthweight (5.5 pounds or less)	14.5	9.0	5.6
Percentage of babies born at very low birthweight (3.5 pounds or less)	7.0	3.4	2.1
Percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care	33.0	53.0	71.1

Health Care Utilization

Health care utilization by children and pregnant women is tied closely to insurance. Without health insurance coverage, pregnant women and children are less likely to receive needed health care.

- National studies show that, despite their greater need for health services, poor black and Hispanic mothers and children actually receive less care. Hispanic children are more than twice as likely as white children to have no insurance, and not to have seen a physician within a year.
- Children younger than two years old are a particularly vulnerable population. Yet, while the American Academy of Pediatrics recommend no fewer than nine health examinations in the first two years of life, 10 percent of all poor black children have not seen a physician at all during a year.

Table 1.4 Health Care Utilization, U.S., Selected Years

	Black	Hispanic	White	Poor
Percentage of children ages 0-18 with regular source of health care, 1980 (9)	86.0	84.7	94.0	85.3
Percentage of children ages 0-2 who have not seen a physician in a year, 1980 (9)	10.4	15.6	6.7	10.1
Percentage of children without health insurance, 1980 (9)	8.2	15.6	6.9	8.2
Percentage of babies born to mothers who received prenatal care during first three months of pregnancy, 1982	60.1	61.0	81.2	NA
Percentage of women ages 15-44 without health insurance, 1984 (10)	23.0	26.0	15.0	36.0
Percentage of births that were out of hospital, 1982	0.8	1.2	0.6	NA

Notes

1. Graven, Stanley, M.D., testimony presented to the Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations, Committee on Governmental Affairs, United States Senate, October 28, 1985.

2. Letter from Edward Brandt, M.D., Assistant Secretary for Health, to state health departments, dated December 7, 1984.

3. Letter, op. cit.; HHS, Black and Minority Health (Washington, D.C., 1985).

4. Brann, Alfred, M.D., "Infant Mortality: A Review of Causes and Trends," Options for Reducing Infant Mortality, Intergovernmental Health Policy Project (IHHP) (Washington, D.C., 1985).

5. Institute of Medicine, Preventing Low Birthweight (National Academy Press, 1985).

6. Schramm, W.F., "WIC Participation and Its Relationship to Newborn Medicaid Costs in Missouri: A Cost/Benefit Analysis," 75 American Journal of Public Health (August 1985).

7. Miller, Arden C., "Infant Mortality in the U.S.," 232 Scientific American (July 1985).

8. Division of Maternal and Child Health, Bureau of Health Care Delivery and Assistance, Health Resources and Services Administration, HHS.

9. Butler, John, et al., "Medical Care Use and Expenditure Among Children and Youth in the United States: Analysis of a National Probability Sample," 76 Pediatrics (October 1985).

10. Gold, Rachel, et al., "Paying for Maternity Care," 17 Family Planning Perspectives (May/June 1985).

Table 1.5 National Fact Sheet

	White	All Nonwhite	Black	Total
Births				
To all women	2,904,250	734,683	586,027	3,638,933
To women age 19 and under	342,183	156,855	142,105	499,038
To women under age 15	4,031	5,721	5,439	9,752
Teen Births				
(As percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	11.8%	21.4%	24.2%	13.7%
To women under age 15	0.1	0.8	0.9	0.3
Low Birthweight Births				
Percentage of births that are low birthweight:				
To all women	5.7%	11.4%	12.6%	6.8%
To women age 19 and under	7.8	13.4	14.0	9.5
Percentage of all low birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	16.1%	25.2%	26.9%	19.2%
Prenatal Care				
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:				
To all women	79.4%	63.4%	61.5%	76.2%
To women age 19 and under	56.9	46.8	46.6	53.8
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:				
To all women	4.6%	9.4%	9.7%	5.6%
To women age 19 and under	10.6	14.1	14.0	11.7
Infant Mortality				
Number of infant deaths	28,301	12,326	11,242	40,627
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	9.7	16.8	19.2	11.2
Number of neonatal deaths	18,603	7,904	7,277	26,507
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	6.4	10.8	12.4	7.3
Number of postneonatal deaths	9,698	4,422	3,965	14,120
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	3.3	6.0	6.8	3.9

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

National Progress Toward The Surgeon General's Goals

In 1980, the Surgeon General of the United States established health objectives for the nation to reach by 1990 that were reaffirmed in 1984 by the Reagan Administration. Included were several goals that relate specifically to the health of mothers and infants.

We calculated the nation's and states' rates of progress in meeting these goals. In order to have an adequate statistical base, we measured the rates of progress beginning in 1978. The rates projected to 1990 therefore include the years of better progress (generally, 1978 to 1981) as well as slower progress (1982 and 1984). If, however, the slower rates of progress that generally prevailed in 1982 and 1983 continue throughout all or most of the rest of the decade, even fewer states and fewer subgroups will meet the Surgeon General's goals than are described below.

For example, by projecting the infant mortality rate for the nation as a whole on the basis of 1978 to 1983 trends, we project that the nation will meet at least this one goal. Even this is questionable, however, if one projects on the basis of 1982 to 1984 trends. Indeed, the Public Health Service recently reported to Congress that the 1990 goal would not be met based on 1982-1984 trends.

Objective : Infant Mortality: By 1990, the national infant mortality rate (deaths of babies younger than one year of age) should be reduced to no more than nine deaths per 1,000 live births, with no county and no racial or ethnic subgroup having an infant mortality rate in excess of twelve deaths per 1,000 live births.

Objective 2: Neonatal Mortality: By 1990, the neonatal death rate (deaths of babies younger than twenty-eight days of age) should be reduced to no more than 6.5 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Objective 3: Postneonatal Mortality: By 1990, the postneonatal death rate (deaths of babies ages twenty-eight days to one year) should be reduced to no more than 2.5 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Objective 4: Low Birthweight Births: By 1990, low birthweight babies (those weighing 5.5 pounds or less at birth) should constitute no more than 5 percent of all live births, and in no county or racial or ethnic subgroup of the population should more than 9 percent of all live births be low birthweight.

Objective 5: Early Prenatal Care: By 1990, 90 percent of all pregnant women should obtain prenatal care within the first three months of pregnancy.

Overall, little progress was made toward the Surgeon General's objectives between 1982 and 1983 (Table 1.6). Based on CDF calculations of the annual amount of improvement needed to meet the 1990 goals, only two indicators -- infant mortality for the population as a whole and infant mortality for white infants -- met their target rates of improvement.

All other indicators showed inadequate levels of improvement or actually moved in the wrong direction. Progress toward meeting the goal for early prenatal care was especially poor for the nation as a whole and among white mothers. Based on 1982 projections, the proportion of women receiving early prenatal care in 1983 needed to increase by an annual average of 1.74 percentage points overall, 1.34 percentage points among white mothers, and 3.35 percentage points among nonwhite mothers. The 1983 rate of improvement toward the goal overall was only 0.10 percentage points -- 6 percent of what was needed if the 1990 goals are to be met. Among white mothers in 1983, the rate of improvement was the same (.10 percentage points) -- only 8 percent of the annual improvement that was needed. For nonwhite mothers, virtually no progress was made toward meeting the objective. Based on 1982 projections, the percent of nonwhite mothers receiving early care needed to increase by 3.35 percentage points each year between 1983 and 1990 if the goal is to be met. Yet the actual change in the percentage of nonwhite mothers receiving early prenatal care in 1983 represented an improvement of only 0.20 percentage points from 1982 levels -- only 6 percent of the improvement that was needed.

No progress was made toward meeting the objective for low birthweight for the nation as a whole. For white and nonwhite infants, the problem actually increased. While the incidence of low birthweight among white infants needed to decline by an average of 0.08 percentage points each year to reach the goal, it actually increased by 0.10 percentage points between 1982 and 1983. For nonwhite infants, the average annual decline needed between 1982 and

1983 was 0.28 percentage points. However, between 1982 and 1983 the percentage of nonwhite infants born at low birthweight increased by 0.20 percentage points.

Because progress between 1982 and 1983 was slower than needed, the annual rate of improvement required to reach the Surgeon General's 1990 Objectives for the Nation has increased for all maternal and infant health indicators. Rates of needed improvement are presented in Table 1.7.

Table 1.6 Progress Toward Meeting the Surgeon General's 1990 Objectives for the Nation

	White	Nonwhite		All Races
Infant Mortality		Total	Black	
Change 1982-1983	-0.40	-0.50	-0.40	-0.30
Projected change needed 1982-1983	-0.14	-0.66	-0.95	-0.23
Low Birthweight	White	Nonwhite		All Races
Change 1982-1983	+0.10	+0.20		0.00
Projected change needed 1982-1983	-0.08	-0.28		-0.23
Early Prenatal Care	White	Nonwhite		All Races
Change 1982-1983	+0.10	+0.20		+0.10
Projected change needed 1982-1983	+1.34	+3.35		+1.74

Table 1.7 Surgeon General's 1990 Goals Fact Sheet for the Nation

Goal and Race	1983 Rate	Average change per year 1978-83	Average change needed per year to reach the 1990 goal
Infant Mortality			
Total	11.2	-0.52	-0.31
White	9.7	-0.46	-0.10
Nonwhite	16.8	-0.86	-0.69
Black	19.2	-0.78	-1.03
Neonatal Mortality			
Total	7.3	-0.44	0.11
Postneonatal Mortality			
Total	3.9	-0.08	0.20
Low Birthweight			
Total	6.8	-0.06	-0.26
White	5.7	-0.04	-0.10
Nonwhite	11.4	-0.10	-0.34
Early Prenatal Care			
Total	76.2	0.26	+1.97
White	79.4	0.24	+1.51
Nonwhite	63.4	0.40	+3.80

Part 2: Highlights of State Findings

National health statistics for mothers and children reveal disturbing trends. The recent slowdown in infant mortality improvements, the rise in postneonatal mortality, the increase in prematurity and low birthweight, and other problems indicate that progress made during the past two decades in improving the health of infants and children substantially slowed and for some indicators has reversed.

National health statistics are an average of state data; therefore, it is not surprising to find similar trends in the states. However, the nation's infant health problems not only are mirrored in the states, but in some cases are magnified. Indeed, infant health problems in some states are far more troubling than the national trends would indicate.

Infant Mortality

- In the states, as in the nation as a whole, rates of infant mortality are higher for nonwhites than whites. However, the disparity between nonwhite and white infant mortality varies widely among states. The nonwhite-white infant mortality ratio in South Carolina is 1.79 to 1 compared to 3.26 in South Dakota. Thus, nonwhite babies in South Dakota face a three times greater risk of death than their white counterparts. In South Carolina, primarily because white infant mortality rates are greater than the national average, nonwhite infants face less than twice as great a risk of death as white infants.

- In 1983, the nonwhite-white neonatal mortality rate disparity was 1.69. Within some states, however, this white-nonwhite neonatal mortality "gap" was far larger, pointing to very serious neonatal death problems for nonwhite infants. For example, the neonatal mortality rate among nonwhite Delaware infants in 1983 was nearly three times the rate for white infants. In Michigan, the neonatal mortality rate for nonwhite infants was more than two times greater than the comparable rate for white infants.

- While the rise in postneonatal mortality for the nation as a whole is alarming, postneonatal deaths represent only about one-third of all infant deaths nationwide. However, in some states the contribution of postneonatal deaths to overall infant mortality is much higher, pointing to postneonatal mortality's growing importance relative to neonatal mortality in determining America's overall infant mortality rate. In Montana for example, the postneonatal mortality rate in 1983 actually exceeded the neonatal mortality rate.

- Several states showed alarming disparities in postneonatal mortality rates for white and nonwhite infants. Nationally, the postneonatal death rate for nonwhite infants in 1983 was about 1.8 times as high as that for white infants. In Illinois, however, nonwhite infants were more than three times more likely to die in the postneonatal period. In Arkansas, Florida, Mississippi, and Wisconsin, nonwhite infants were more than twice as likely as white infants to die in the postneonatal period.

Low Birthweight

- Low birthweight is a national problem, but particularly so in certain states. In 1983, the nine states with the highest percentages of nonwhite low birthweight births accounted for more than 25 percent of all nonwhite births that year.

Prenatal Care

- Low utilization of prenatal care early in pregnancy tends also to be concentrated in certain states. In 1983, the twenty-three states with the lowest percentages of nonwhite women who began prenatal care early in pregnancy represented more than 50 percent of all nonwhite births that occurred that year. In these states, 65 percent or fewer of all nonwhite births were to women who had received prenatal care early in pregnancy.

- The percentage of pregnant women receiving care early in pregnancy is so low that, at states' current rates of progress, only Maine will meet the Surgeon General's 1990 objective for prenatal care.

- Nonwhite mothers are less likely than white mothers to receive early prenatal care in most states. In 1983, nearly one out of every two white births occurred in states where more than 80 percent of white mothers received early prenatal care. Among nonwhites nearly 100 percent of all births occurred in states where fewer than 80 percent of nonwhite mothers received early prenatal care.

- South Dakota's late or no prenatal care rate among nonwhite mothers for 1983 was particularly shocking. That year, nearly one of every four nonwhite infants born in that state was born to a woman who had received late or no prenatal care. We believe that statistics may reflect the major barriers to health care faced by the state's low income Native American population. Because South Dakota also registered the highest nonwhite post-neonatal mortality rate in 1983, we believe that this is an indication of a critical shortage of primary health care services, in general.

- Two states -- Texas and New Mexico -- had particularly large percentages of infants born to white women who received late or no prenatal care. Texas alone accounted for nearly 9 percent of all white births in 1983. In that state, one in every ten white births occurred to a woman who received late or no care, as compared with one out of twenty nationwide. In New Mexico, one in every nine white births occurred to women who received late or no care. The number of white infants born to mothers who received late or no care in these two states was six times greater than in the two states with the smallest percentages of white women who received late or no care. Much of the late or no prenatal care problem in Texas and New Mexico may be attributed to the major barriers to acquiring health care that frequently face Mexican-American women and their families, including an inability to gain access even to inpatient hospital care. Nationally in 1982, Mexican-American infants were twice as likely as white non-Hispanic infants to be born outside a hospital.

- In 1983, the eight jurisdictions with the lowest percentages of teenage mothers who began prenatal care in the first three months of pregnancy were Arkansas, the District of Columbia, Florida, New Mexico, New York, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Texas. They accounted for 25 percent of all births to teens that occurred that year.

Births to Teens

- Teen pregnancy is a problem everywhere, but it is especially serious in the South. In 1983, the eleven states with the largest proportion of births to teens were all southern states.

- The problem of births to teens in the South is especially serious among white teenagers. In 1983 ten of the eleven states with the highest proportion of births to white women younger than twenty were southern states. However, no similar concentrated pattern could be identified for births to nonwhite teens.

- While the southern states experienced the highest proportion of births to white women younger than twenty years old in 1983, the out-of-wedlock birth rate for white teenage women in the South tended to be lower than in other parts of the country. However, this means only that more white southern teenage women were likely to be married at the time their babies were born. Problems associated with out-of-wedlock teen pregnancy, such as failure to receive early prenatal care, still are evident. Indeed, final 1983 data on divorce among American families indicate that 35.1 percent of all divorces that year involved women who married in their teens.

- White and nonwhite women are following some similar childbearing patterns. Of the out-of-wedlock births that took place among both white and nonwhite women in 1983, equal percentages -- slightly more than 36 percent -- occurred among women younger than age twenty. Among all races, nearly two-thirds of out-of-wedlock births in 1983 took place among women over age twenty.

Child Health Programs

- Despite widespread childhood poverty and pervasive child health problems, basic child health programs are fundamentally inadequate. In only eighteen states (Alaska, California, Connecticut, Hawaii, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont, Washington, and Wisconsin) were AFDC and related Medicaid benefit levels in 1985 equal to 50 percent of the federal poverty level or greater.

- In 1985, forty-nine states defined "need" in the AFDC program for a family of three with children to be less, and usually far less, than 100 percent of the federal poverty level. Eighteen states (Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wyoming) defined these families' needs to be less than 50 percent of the federal poverty level.

- In 1985, forty-two states served fewer than half of all women, infants, and children eligible for WIC benefits. Eight states served fewer than 30 percent of all eligible persons.

- A common belief is that more generous levels of welfare would encourage teenage pregnancy. But an examination of 1983 teen births and state welfare payment levels does not show this to be true. If anything, the proportion of births to teens in 1983 tended to be lower in states with more generous public assistance payment levels.

Infant Mortality Rate, Total, 1983

Rank	State	Rate
1	New Hampshire	8.6
2	Vermont	8.7
3	Maine	8.7
4	Utah	8.8
5	North Dakota	8.9
6	Iowa	8.9
7	Montana	9.0
8	Massachusetts	9.1
9	Hawaii	9.4
10	Arizona	9.5
11	Washington	9.5
12	Oregon	9.6
13	Wisconsin	9.6
14	California	9.7
15	Wyoming	9.8
16	Minnesota	9.8
17	Nebraska	9.9
18	Delaware	10.0
19	New Mexico	10.0
20	Colorado	10.0
21	Connecticut	10.1
22	Kansas	10.3
23	Nevada	10.7
24	Arkansas	10.7
25	Missouri	10.7
26	South Dakota	10.8
27	Idaho	10.8
28	West Virginia	10.9
29	Oklahoma	10.9
30	Texas	11.1
31	Ohio	11.2
32	Pennsylvania	11.3
33	Indiana	11.4
34	New Jersey	11.5
35	Kentucky	11.6
36	New York	11.6
37	Rhode Island	11.7
38	Maryland	11.8
39	Michigan	11.8
40	Virginia	11.9
41	Florida	12.2
42	Alaska	12.4
43	Illinois	12.4
44	Tennessee	12.8
45	Alabama	13.1
46	North Carolina	13.2
47	Georgia	13.4
48	Louisiana	13.5
49	South Carolina	15.0
50	Mississippi	15.1
51	District of Columbia	19.3
	United States	11.2

The District of Columbia has the highest overall infant mortality rate in the nation, followed by seven southern states. The national rate is 11.2 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Infant Mortality Rate, White, 1983

Rank	State	Rate
1	Delaware	7.3
2	South Dakota	8.3
3	Vermont	8.5
4	North Dakota	8.5
5	Massachusetts	8.5
6	Montana	8.6
7	New Hampshire	8.6
8	Iowa	8.6
9	Maine	8.7
10	Connecticut	8.9
11	Utah	8.9
12	Maryland	8.9
13	Arizona	8.9
14	Wisconsin	9.0
15	Arkansas	9.1
16	Washington	9.2
17	Missouri	9.2
18	California	9.4
19	Nebraska	9.5
20	New Jersey	9.5
21	Oregon	9.6
22	Virginia	9.6
23	Minnesota	9.6
24	Michigan	9.6
25	Illinois	9.7
26	New Mexico	9.8
27	Louisiana	9.8
28	Ohio	9.8
29	Pennsylvania	9.8
30	Wyoming	9.9
31	Georgia	9.9
32	Florida	9.9
33	New York	9.9
34	Kansas	10.0
35	Colorado	10.0
36	Hawaii	10.3
37	Alabama	10.3
38	Nevada	10.4
39	Texas	10.4
40	North Carolina	10.5
41	Alaska	10.7
42	Idaho	10.7
43	Mississippi	10.7
44	West Virginia	10.7
45	Oklahoma	10.7
46	Tennessee	10.7
47	Indiana	10.7
48	Rhode Island	11.0
49	Kentucky	11.0
50	South Carolina	11.3
	United States	9.7

The range of infant mortality rates for white infants is quite narrow. Small numbers of infant deaths may separate the best and worst states. South Carolina's white infant mortality rate is only 1.5 times greater than Delaware's.

The District of Columbia has a small number of white infant deaths and is not ranked.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Infant Mortality Rate, Nonwhite, 1983

Rank	State	Rate
1	Hawaii	9.1
2	Colorado	10.7
3	California	11.0
4	New Mexico	11.2
5	Oklahoma	11.3
6	Washington	11.6
7	Nevada	12.0
8	Arizona	12.3
9	Kansas	13.0
10	Minnesota	13.2
11	Massachusetts	14.1
12	Texas	14.7
13	Arkansas	15.3
14	Wisconsin	15.4
15	Alaska	16.5
16	Kentucky	16.5
17	New York	16.7
18	Indiana	17.0
19	Maryland	17.5
20	Delaware	17.6
21	Connecticut	17.6
22	Missouri	18.2
23	Alabama	18.3
24	Virginia	18.3
25	New Jersey	18.3
26	Florida	18.5
27	Ohio	18.7
28	North Carolina	19.0
29	Louisiana	19.3
30	Georgia	19.5
31	Tennessee	19.8
32	Mississippi	19.8
33	Pennsylvania	20.0
34	South Carolina	20.5
35	District of Columbia	21.0
36	Illinois	21.4
37	Michigan	21.7
38	South Dakota	23.8
	United States	16.8

When infant mortality rates are disaggregated by race, states' rankings change--in some states to a startling extent. Although South Dakota ranked twenty-sixth in infant mortality for all races and second best in infant mortality for whites, it ranked worst for nonwhites.

The following states have small numbers of nonwhite infant deaths and are not ranked: Idaho, Iowa, Maine, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia and Wyoming.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Neonatal Mortality Rate, Total, 1983

Rank	State	Rate
1	Montana	4.3
2	Wyoming	5.1
3	Utah	5.4
4	Oregon	5.4
5	Washington	5.4
6	New Mexico	5.5
7	Iowa	5.6
8	South Dakota	5.8
9	New Hampshire	5.8
10	Nevada	5.8
11	Idaho	5.8
12	Arizona	5.8
13	Maine	5.9
14	Colorado	5.9
15	North Dakota	6.1
16	Kansas	6.1
17	Vermont	6.2
18	Arkansas	6.2
19	Minnesota	6.2
20	California	6.2
21	Hawaii	6.3
22	Wisconsin	6.3
23	Massachusetts	6.4
24	Nebraska	6.5
25	Alaska	6.6
26	Delaware	6.8
27	Oklahoma	6.8
28	Texas	6.9
29	West Virginia	7.0
30	Missouri	7.2
31	Indiana	7.5
32	Florida	7.7
33	Ohio	7.7
34	Connecticut	7.8
35	New Jersey	7.8
36	New York	7.8
37	Kentucky	7.9
38	Pennsylvania	7.9
39	Michigan	8.0
40	Maryland	8.1
41	Illinois	8.2
42	Alabama	8.3
43	Virginia	8.3
44	Tennessee	8.4
45	North Carolina	8.7
46	Louisiana	9.0
47	Georgia	9.0
48	Rhode Island	9.1
49	Mississippi	9.3
50	South Carolina	9.8
51	District of Columbia	14.1
	United States	7.3

Neonatal mortality rates reflect deaths that occur among infants in the first twenty-eight days of life. As with infant mortality, these overall neonatal mortality rates mask significant disparities that exist when the data are disaggregated by race.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Neonatal Mortality Rate, White, 1983

Rank	State	Rate
1	Montana	4.0
2	Delaware	4.8
3	Wyoming	5.0
4	South Dakota	5.3
5	Oregon	5.4
6	Utah	5.4
7	Washington	5.4
8	New Mexico	5.5
9	Iowa	5.5
10	Arkansas	5.6
11	Arizona	5.7
12	Colorado	5.7
13	Alaska	5.8
14	Nevada	5.8
15	New Hampshire	5.8
16	Idaho	5.8
17	North Dakota	5.9
18	Maine	5.9
19	Kansas	6.0
20	Maryland	6.0
21	California	6.0
22	Vermont	6.1
23	Missouri	6.1
24	Wisconsin	6.1
25	Massachusetts	6.1
26	Minnesota	6.2
27	Virginia	6.4
28	Michigan	6.4
29	Florida	6.4
30	Texas	6.4
31	Nebraska	6.5
32	Louisiana	6.6
33	New Jersey	6.6
34	Illinois	6.7
35	Connecticut	6.8
36	Oklahoma	6.8
37	Georgia	6.8
38	Ohio	6.8
39	West Virginia	6.9
40	Alabama	6.9
41	Pennsylvania	6.9
42	Hawaii	7.0
43	Mississippi	7.0
44	Tennessee	7.0
45	North Carolina	7.0
46	New York	7.0
47	South Carolina	7.1
48	Indiana	7.2
49	Kentucky	7.7
50	Rhode Island	8.7
	United States	6.4

In examining infant mortality, it is important to look at the statistics in detail to understand the underlying problems. For example, Rhode Island's total infant mortality rate is slightly higher than the national rate (see Table 1), but the state ranks significantly lower, indeed last, when only white neonatal mortality rates are considered.

Excessive neonatal mortality is not confined to any one region of the country. The twenty states that exceed the national rate are distributed throughout the nation.

The District of Columbia has a small number of white neonatal deaths and is not ranked.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Neonatal Mortality Rate, Nonwhite, 1983

Rank	State	Rate
1	Washington	5.6
2	Hawaii	6.1
3	Kansas	6.7
4	Arizona	6.7
5	Oklahoma	6.9
6	Minnesota	7.0
7	California	7.3
8	Colorado	7.8
9	Arkansas	7.9
10	Alaska	8.4
11	Wisconsin	8.5
12	Texas	9.4
13	Kentucky	9.9
14	Massachusetts	9.9
15	Indiana	10.2
16	New York	10.4
17	Alabama	10.9
18	Florida	11.2
19	Mississippi	11.7
20	New Jersey	11.7
21	Maryland	12.4
22	North Carolina	12.4
23	Ohio	12.5
24	Delaware	12.6
25	Missouri	12.6
26	Louisiana	12.6
27	Tennessee	12.9
28	Georgia	12.9
29	Illinois	12.9
30	Virginia	13.6
31	Pennsylvania	13.6
32	Connecticut	13.7
33	South Carolina	13.8
34	District of Columbia	14.8
35	Michigan	15.0
	United States	10.8

The range of neonatal mortality rates among nonwhite infants is extreme. The rate in Michigan is almost three times Washington's rate.

The following states have small numbers of nonwhite neonatal deaths and are not ranked: Idaho, Iowa, Maine, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Postneonatal Mortality Rate, Total, 1983

Rank	State	Rate
1	Connecticut	2.3
2	Rhode Island	2.6
3	Massachusetts	2.6
4	North Dakota	2.8
5	New Hampshire	2.8
6	Maine	2.8
7	Hawaii	3.1
8	Iowa	3.3
9	Wisconsin	3.3
10	Nebraska	3.4
11	Utah	3.4
12	Pennsylvania	3.4
13	Missouri	3.5
14	Ohio	3.5
15	California	3.5
16	Maryland	3.6
17	Minnesota	3.6
18	Virginia	3.6
19	Arizona	3.7
20	Kentucky	3.7
21	New Jersey	3.7
22	New York	3.7
23	Michigan	3.8
24	West Virginia	3.9
25	Indiana	3.9
26	Oklahoma	4.0
27	Colorado	4.1
28	Washington	4.1
29	Oregon	4.2
30	Kansas	4.2
31	Illinois	4.2
32	Texas	4.2
33	Tennessee	4.4
34	Georgia	4.4
35	New Mexico	4.5
36	Arkansas	4.5
37	Louisiana	4.5
38	North Carolina	4.5
39	Florida	4.5
40	Montana	4.7
41	Wyoming	4.8
42	Alabama	4.8
43	South Dakota	4.9
44	Nevada	4.9
45	Idaho	5.0
46	District of Columbia	5.1
47	South Carolina	5.2
48	Alaska	5.8
49	Mississippi	5.8
	United States	3.9

Postneonatal mortality represents deaths among infants age twenty-eight days to one year. With the advent of vaccines, improved access to primary medical care, and a widespread improvement in the standard of living, postneonatal mortality had, until recently, been declining in overall importance as a factor in infant mortality. In 1983, however, postneonatal mortality increased 3 percent nationally. This indicates that a number of states are beginning to experience serious problems involving deaths among older infants. In 1983, Montana's postneonatal mortality rate actually exceeded its neonatal mortality rate.

The following states have small numbers of postneonatal deaths and are not ranked: Delaware and Vermont.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Postneonatal Mortality Rate, White, 1983

Rank	State	Rate
1	Connecticut	2.1
2	Massachusetts	2.5
3	Maine	2.8
4	New Hampshire	2.9
5	Maryland	2.9
6	Wisconsin	2.9
7	New Jersey	2.9
8	Pennsylvania	2.9
9	Illinois	2.9
10	New York	2.9
11	South Dakota	3.0
12	Ohio	3.0
13	Nebraska	3.1
14	Iowa	3.1
15	Louisiana	3.1
16	Georgia	3.1
17	Missouri	3.1
18	Virginia	3.2
19	Michigan	3.2
20	Arizona	3.3
21	Alabama	3.4
22	Kentucky	3.4
23	Minnesota	3.4
24	California	3.4
25	Arkansas	3.5
26	Utah	3.5
27	North Carolina	3.5
28	Indiana	3.5
29	Florida	3.5
30	Tennessee	3.6
31	Mississippi	3.7
32	West Virginia	3.8
33	Washington	3.8
34	Kansas	3.9
35	Oklahoma	3.9
36	Texas	4.0
37	South Carolina	4.2
38	Oregon	4.2
39	Colorado	4.2
40	New Mexico	4.3
41	Nevada	4.6
42	Montana	4.6
43	Alaska	4.9
44	Wyoming	4.9
45	Idaho	4.9
	United States	3.3

The range of postneonatal mortality rates among white infants is wider than the range of overall infant mortality rates for whites. Idaho's postneonatal rate is 2.3 times greater than Connecticut's.

The following states have small numbers of white postneonatal deaths and are not ranked: Delaware, District of Columbia, Hawaii, North Dakota, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Postneonatal Mortality Rate, Nonwhite, 1983

Rank	State	Rate
1	Hawaii	3.0
2	California	3.7
3	Massachusetts	4.1
4	Oklahoma	4.4
5	Virginia	4.7
6	Maryland	5.1
7	Texas	5.3
8	Arizona	5.6
9	Missouri	5.6
10	Washington	6.0
11	District of Columbia	6.2
12	Ohio	6.2
13	New York	6.3
14	Pennsylvania	6.4
15	Georgia	6.5
16	Kentucky	6.6
17	New Jersey	6.6
18	Michigan	6.6
19	North Carolina	6.6
20	Indiana	6.7
21	South Carolina	6.7
22	Louisiana	6.7
23	Wisconsin	6.9
24	Tennessee	6.9
25	Arkansas	7.4
26	Florida	7.4
27	Alabama	7.5
28	Mississippi	8.2
29	Illinois	8.5
30	South Dakota	15.2
	United States	6.0

Postneonatal mortality problems among nonwhite infants in some states are serious, and sometimes alarming. In general, nonwhite infants are about twice as likely to die during the postneonatal period as white infants. Illinois' nonwhite postneonatal mortality rate is nearly three times as high as its rate for white infants.

The following states have small numbers of nonwhite postneonatal deaths and are not ranked: Alaska, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Percent Low Birth Weight, Total, 1983

Rank	State	Rate
1	Alaska	4.7
2	North Dakota	4.7
3	Oregon	5.0
4	Iowa	5.0
5	South Dakota	5.1
6	New Hampshire	5.1
7	Minnesota	5.1
8	Washington	5.2
9	Nebraska	5.4
10	Wisconsin	5.4
11	Montana	5.6
12	Maine	5.6
13	Idaho	5.6
14	Utah	5.6
15	Vermont	5.9
16	Massachusetts	5.9
17	California	6.0
18	Kansas	6.1
19	Arizona	6.1
20	Indiana	6.3
21	Rhode Island	6.4
22	Connecticut	6.4
23	West Virginia	6.7
24	Oklahoma	6.7
25	Missouri	6.7
26	Pennsylvania	6.7
27	Ohio	6.7
28	Kentucky	6.9
29	Texas	6.9
30	Nevada	7.0
31	Hawaii	7.0
32	Michigan	7.0
33	Wyoming	7.1
34	Delaware	7.2
35	Virginia	7.2
36	New Jersey	7.2
37	Illinois	7.2
38	New York	7.2
39	Florida	7.4
40	New Mexico	7.6
41	Maryland	7.7
42	Arkansas	7.8
43	North Carolina	7.8
44	Colorado	7.9
45	Alabama	7.9
46	Tennessee	8.0
47	Georgia	8.4
48	South Carolina	8.6
49	Louisiana	8.6
50	Mississippi	8.8
51	District of Columbia	13.1
	United States	6.8

Low birthweight infants are those born weighing less than 5.5 pounds. Low birthweight is a significant predictor of infant health and is strongly related to infant mortality. Generally, states with higher than average infant mortality rates in 1983 (see Table 1) also tended to have higher than average percents of infants born at low birthweights that year.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Percent Low Birth Weight, White, 1983

Rank	State	Rate
1	Alaska	4.5
2	North Dakota	4.6
3	South Dakota	4.8
4	Oregon	4.8
5	Wisconsin	4.8
6	Iowa	4.9
7	Minnesota	4.9
8	New Hampshire	5.0
9	Nebraska	5.0
10	Washington	5.0
11	Delaware	5.3
12	Illinois	5.3
13	California	5.3
14	Massachusetts	5.4
15	Montana	5.5
16	Idaho	5.5
17	Kansas	5.5
18	Utah	5.5
19	Maryland	5.5
20	Missouri	5.5
21	Maine	5.6
22	Connecticut	5.6
23	Indiana	5.6
24	Michigan	5.6
25	Pennsylvania	5.6
26	Virginia	5.7
27	New Jersey	5.7
28	Ohio	5.7
29	Hawaii	5.8
30	Arizona	5.8
31	Louisiana	5.8
32	Vermont	5.9
33	Mississippi	5.9
34	North Carolina	5.9
35	Florida	5.9
36	New York	5.9
37	Rhode Island	6.0
38	Alabama	6.0
39	Texas	6.0
40	Arkansas	6.1
41	South Carolina	6.1
42	Oklahoma	6.1
43	Georgia	6.1
44	Kentucky	6.4
45	Nevada	6.5
46	West Virginia	6.5
47	Tennessee	6.5
48	District of Columbia	6.7
49	Wyoming	7.0
50	New Mexico	7.6
51	Colorado	7.6
	United States	5.7

Low birthweight is a problem for many white infants. Excessive low birthweight rates among white infants are not confined to any one region of the country.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Percent Low Birth Weight, Nonwhite, 1983

Rank	State	Rate
1	Alaska	5.0
2	North Dakota	5.9
3	Montana	6.4
4	Idaho	6.8
5	South Dakota	7.0
6	Utah	7.0
7	Washington	7.2
8	Arizona	7.3
9	Oregon	7.4
10	New Mexico	7.4
11	Hawaii	7.5
12	Minnesota	8.4
13	Wyoming	8.5
14	California	8.7
15	Oklahoma	8.9
16	Nevada	9.1
17	Iowa	9.4
18	Nebraska	10.0
19	Massachusetts	10.1
20	Rhode Island	10.3
21	West Virginia	10.8
22	Kansas	10.9
23	Wisconsin	11.2
24	New York	11.3
25	Virginia	11.5
26	Colorado	11.6
27	Kentucky	11.6
28	Alabama	11.6
29	Connecticut	11.8
30	Indiana	11.8
31	Florida	11.8
32	Mississippi	11.9
33	Texas	11.9
34	Maryland	12.1
35	North Carolina	12.1
36	New Jersey	12.2
37	South Carolina	12.4
38	Delaware	12.5
39	Georgia	12.6
40	Missouri	12.7
41	Ohio	12.7
42	Arkansas	12.8
43	Tennessee	13.0
44	Louisiana	13.1
45	Pennsylvania	13.2
46	Illinois	13.3
47	Michigan	13.6
48	District of Columbia	14.5
	United States	11.4

Similarly, there is no clear geographic pattern in the distribution of nonwhite low birthweight births. The severity of the problem among nonwhite infants is sobering, however. In the District of Columbia, one out of every seven nonwhite infants born in 1983 was born weighing 5.5 pounds or less. This meant that one out of every seven District of Columbia nonwhite infants born in 1983 was twenty times more likely to die in the first year of life and was at a significantly greater risk of a lifetime of disabilty than non-low birthweight infants.

The following states have small numbers of nonwhite low birthweight births and are not ranked: Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Percent Low Birth Weight for Teen Mothers, Total, 1983

Rank	State	Rate
1	Alaska	5.4
2	North Dakota	6.4
3	Wyoming	7.0
4	Washington	7.1
5	New Hampshire	7.2
6	South Dakota	7.2
7	Montana	7.2
8	Iowa	7.2
9	Oregon	7.3
10	Minnesota	7.3
11	Vermont	7.6
12	California	7.7
13	Maine	7.9
14	Nebraska	8.1
15	Nevada	8.2
16	Idaho	8.2
17	Kansas	8.3
18	Wisconsin	8.3
19	Massachusetts	8.4
20	Oklahoma	8.4
21	Kentucky	8.5
22	Arizona	8.7
23	West Virginia	8.9
24	Texas	8.9
25	Indiana	9.0
26	Utah	9.1
27	Missouri	9.5
28	Hawaii	9.6
29	New Mexico	9.6
30	Ohio	9.6
31	Pennsylvania	9.7
32	New York	10.0
33	Virginia	10.1
34	Florida	10.1
35	Rhode Island	10.2
36	Michigan	10.2
37	Arkansas	10.5
38	Tennessee	10.5
39	Illinois	10.5
40	Alabama	10.6
41	North Carolina	10.7
42	Connecticut	10.8
43	Delaware	11.1
44	Colorado	11.1
45	Georgia	11.1
46	Maryland	11.2
47	New Jersey	11.2
48	Mississippi	11.3
49	Louisiana	11.6
50	South Carolina	11.7
51	District of Columbia	13.3
	United States	9.5

Babies born to teen mothers are more likely to have low birthweights than those born to older mothers. In most states, when low birthweight births are disaggregated by the age of the mother, this tendency becomes evident.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Percent Low Birth Weight for Teen Mothers, White, 1983

Rank	State	Rate
1	North Dakota	5.9
2	Alaska	6.1
3	Washington	6.5
4	California	6.8
5	Minnesota	6.9
6	Iowa	7.0
7	Oregon	7.0
8	Kansas	7.0
9	New Hampshire	7.1
10	Nevada	7.3
11	Maryland	7.3
12	Wyoming	7.4
13	Montana	7.4
14	Wisconsin	7.4
15	Missouri	7.4
16	Nebraska	7.5
17	Massachusetts	7.5
18	Texas	7.5
19	Hawaii	7.6
20	Delaware	7.6
21	Illinois	7.6
22	Vermont	7.7
23	South Dakota	7.7
24	Arkansas	7.7
25	Virginia	7.7
26	Louisiana	7.7
27	Georgia	7.7
28	Florida	7.7
29	North Carolina	7.8
30	Indiana	7.8
31	Maine	7.9
32	Oklahoma	7.9
33	Kentucky	7.9
34	Pennsylvania	7.9
35	Idaho	8.1
36	Mississippi	8.1
37	Ohio	8.1
38	South Carolina	8.2
39	Michigan	8.2
40	Rhode Island	8.3
41	New Jersey	8.4
42	New York	8.4
43	Alabama	8.5
44	Arizona	8.7
45	Tennessee	8.7
46	West Virginia	8.8
47	Utah	9.1
48	Connecticut	9.3
49	New Mexico	9.8
50	Colorado	10.5
	United States	7.8

In all states, low birthweight rates for white teen mothers are greater than the low birthweight rates for all white mothers.

The District of Columbia has a small number of white low birthweight births to teens and is not ranked.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Percent Low Birth Weight for Teen Mothers, Nonwhite, 1983

Rank	State	Rate
1	Arizona	8.7
2	New Mexico	8.8
3	Oregon	9.6
4	Minnesota	9.6
5	Oklahoma	9.7
6	Hawaii	10.1
7	Washington	10.4
8	Wisconsin	10.4
9	Iowa	10.5
10	California	10.7
11	Nevada	10.8
12	Nebraska	11.4
13	New York	12.6
14	Alabama	12.8
15	Mississippi	13.2
16	Massachusetts	13.4
17	Kentucky	13.4
18	District of Columbia	13.6
19	Florida	13.6
20	Virginia	13.7
21	Connecticut	14.0
22	Indiana	14.0
23	Texas	14.0
24	Ohio	14.1
25	North Carolina	14.2
26	Kansas	14.3
27	New Jersey	14.3
28	Illinois	14.3
29	Tennessee	14.4
30	Michigan	14.4
31	Missouri	14.5
32	Pennsylvania	14.6
33	Georgia	14.7
34	Delaware	14.8
35	South Carolina	14.8
36	Maryland	15.0
37	Louisiana	15.1
38	Arkansas	15.6
39	Colorado	15.9
40	Rhode Island	17.8
	United States	13.4

Nonwhite teen mothers are at even greater risk for low birthweight births than their white counterparts.

The following states have small numbers of nonwhite low birthweight births to teens and are not ranked: Alaska, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Percent of All Low Birth Weight Babies Born to Teens, Total, 1983

This table shows the proportion of all low birthweight births attributable to teen mothers, by state. Although teenage mothers account for a disproportionate share of all low birthweight births, low birthweight is not confined to mothers of any particular age.

Rank	State	Rate
1	Alaska	11.1
2	Minnesota	11.7
3	Wyoming	12.3
4	North Dakota	12.6
5	New Hampshire	12.8
6	Massachusetts	13.0
7	Vermont	14.0
8	Montana	14.2
9	Hawaii	14.3
10	Iowa	14.3
11	Washington	14.5
12	Nebraska	15.0
13	California	15.0
14	Utah	15.2
15	New York	15.3
16	Nevada	15.8
17	Colorado	16.0
18	Oregon	16.1
19	South Dakota	16.3
20	Wisconsin	16.3
21	Connecticut	16.6
22	Kansas	17.1
23	New Jersey	17.1
24	Idaho	17.4
25	Rhode Island	17.9
26	Maine	18.0
27	Pennsylvania	18.1
28	Michigan	18.4
29	District of Columbia	18.6
30	Virginia	18.7
31	Illinois	19.9
32	Maryland	20.0
33	Ohio	20.0
34	Missouri	20.4
35	Arizona	21.0
36	Florida	21.2
37	Texas	21.2
38	Indiana	21.7
39	New Mexico	21.9
40	Oklahoma	22.2
41	Kentucky	23.4
42	North Carolina	23.4
43	Tennessee	23.8
44	Georgia	23.9
45	South Carolina	24.5
46	Delaware	24.6
47	West Virginia	24.7
48	Louisiana	24.7
49	Alabama	25.5
50	Mississippi	27.4
51	Arkansas	28.1
	United States	19.2

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Percent of All Low Birth Weight Babies Born to Teens, White, 1983

Rank	State	Rate
1	Alaska	10.0
2	North Dakota	10.5
3	Minnesota	10.5
4	Hawaii	10.7
5	New Jersey	11.1
6	Massachusetts	11.8
7	New York	12.5
8	New Hampshire	12.8
9	Wyoming	12.9
10	Montana	13.0
11	Connecticut	13.1
12	Maryland	13.2
13	Wisconsin	13.2
14	Washington	13.5
15	Nebraska	13.6
16	Nevada	13.7
17	Iowa	13.7
18	Vermont	14.1
19	Illinois	14.2
20	Rhode Island	14.3
21	Virginia	14.5
22	Kansas	14.7
23	Pennsylvania	14.8
24	California	14.8
25	Utah	15.2
26	Colorado	15.4
27	Michigan	15.5
28	Oregon	15.7
29	South Dakota	15.8
30	Delaware	15.9
31	Florida	16.2
32	Missouri	16.4
33	Idaho	17.1
34	Ohio	17.7
35	Maine	18.0
36	North Carolina	18.0
37	Georgia	18.2
38	South Carolina	18.4
39	Louisiana	19.2
40	Indiana	19.3
41	Texas	19.3
42	Arizona	20.4
43	Oklahoma	20.9
44	Mississippi	21.2
45	Tennessee	21.2
46	Alabama	21.5
47	New Mexico	22.0
48	Arkansas	22.4
49	Kentucky	22.7
50	West Virginia	24.9
	United States	16.1

Nationally, 16 percent of all white low birthweight births in 1983 were to teen mothers. In all states, a great majority of all white low birthweight births are occurring among mothers age twenty and older

The District of Columbia has a small number of white low birthweight births to teens and is not ranked.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Percent of All Low Birth Weight Babies Born to Teens, Nonwhite, 1983

The percent of all nonwhite low birthweight births that can be attributed to teens is greater than among white births. This may result from several factors: nonwhite teen mothers may be in poorer health and have less access to medical and prenatal care, and are more likely to be younger than fifteen years of age.

The following states have small numbers of nonwhite low birthweight births to teens and are not ranked: Alaska, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

Rank	State	Rate
1	Hawaii	15.3
2	California	15.5
3	Oregon	19.2
4	Massachusetts	19.3
5	New York	19.7
6	District of Columbia	19.8
7	Washington	20.0
8	Colorado	20.7
9	Minnesota	20.9
10	New Mexico	21.4
11	Iowa	21.7
12	Nevada	23.1
13	Arizona	23.4
14	Nebraska	23.7
15	Michigan	24.0
16	Virginia	24.5
17	Oklahoma	25.6
18	Ohio	26.0
19	Maryland	26.2
20	Texas	26.3
21	Pennsylvania	26.5
22	Kentucky	26.6
23	Kansas	26.8
24	Connecticut	26.9
25	New Jersey	26.9
26	Illinois	27.4
27	Tennessee	28.1
28	Florida	28.2
29	Louisiana	28.5
30	Georgia	28.9
31	Wisconsin	29.1
32	South Carolina	29.1
33	Missouri	29.2
34	North Carolina	29.2
35	Alabama	29.3
36	Indiana	29.9
37	Mississippi	30.7
38	Delaware	35.2
39	Rhode Island	35.5
40	Arkansas	36.1
	United States	25.2

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Percent with Early Prenatal Care, Total, 1983

Rank	State	Rate
1	Connecticut	85.7
2	Massachusetts	85.6
3	Iowa	85.6
4	New Hampshire	84.8
5	Rhode Island	84.7
6	Maine	84.0
7	Wisconsin	83.8
8	Vermont	82.9
9	Utah	82.2
10	North Dakota	81.5
11	Michigan	81.2
12	Kansas	81.2
13	Ohio	81.0
14	New Jersey	80.7
15	Virginia	80.6
16	Nebraska	80.6
17	Missouri	79.2
18	Montana	79.2
19	Minnesota	79.1
20	Pennsylvania	79.0
21	Wyoming	78.7
22	Maryland	78.5
23	Louisiana	78.3
24	Illinois	77.8
25	North Carolina	77.8
26	Washington	77.6
27	Oregon	77.5
28	Indiana	77.2
29	California	77.1
30	Delaware	76.6
31	Colorado	76.4
32	Idaho	75.7
33	Georgia	75.2
34	Alaska	75.2
35	Kentucky	75.0
36	Tennessee	74.7
37	Mississippi	74.6
38	Hawaii	74.1
39	Nevada	74.1
40	Alabama	73.2
41	Arizona	72.6
42	South Dakota	72.1
43	West Virginia	72.0
44	New York	71.2
45	Florida	68.2
46	Arkansas	68.1
47	Texas	67.7
48	Oklahoma	67.4
49	South Carolina	66.5
50	New Mexico	61.5
51	District of Columbia	59.0
	United States	76.2

Prenatal care is strongly associated with healthy births. Babies born to women who have received no prenatal care are three times more likely to die in infancy. This table ranks the percent of babies born to mothers who received prenatal care in the first three months of pregnancy. Significant disparities exist when these data are disaggregated by age and by race.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Percent with Early Prenatal Care, White, 1983

Rank	State	Rate
1	Connecticut	88.7
2	Rhode Island	86.9
3	Massachusetts	86.6
4	Iowa	86.1
5	Louisiana	85.9
6	Wisconsin	85.6
7	Mississippi	85.1
8	New Hampshire	84.9
9	New Jersey	84.6
10	Virginia	84.4
11	Maryland	84.3
12	Maine	84.1
13	North Carolina	83.8
14	Ohio	83.5
15	Michigan	83.3
16	Utah	83.0
17	Vermont	83.0
18	Kansas	82.8
19	North Dakota	82.8
20	Delaware	82.1
21	Pennsylvania	81.9
22	Nebraska	81.9
23	Georgia	81.8
24	Missouri	81.7
25	Montana	81.6
26	Illinois	81.5
27	Alabama	81.3
28	Minnesota	80.6
29	Indiana	79.5
30	Wyoming	79.3
31	Washington	79.2
32	Alaska	79.0
33	Tennessee	78.3
34	Oregon	78.3
35	California	77.6
36	New York	77.5
37	Colorado	77.2
38	South Dakota	76.8
39	Nevada	76.7
40	Kentucky	76.6
41	South Carolina	76.0
42	Idaho	76.0
43	District of Columbia	76.0
44	Hawaii	75.1
45	Arizona	74.8
46	Florida	74.1
47	Arkansas	73.9
48	West Virginia	72.7
49	Oklahoma	71.6
50	Texas	69.3
51	New Mexico	64.2
	United States	79.4

White mothers generally begin care early in pregnancy. Yet in states accounting for more than half of all white births, 20 percent or more of all white babies were born to mothers who did not receive prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Percent with Early Prenatal Care, Nonwhite, 1983

Rank	State	Rate
1	Maine	80.9
2	New Hampshire	78.8
3	Massachusetts	76.1
4	Vermont	75.4
5	California	75.0
6	Hawaii	73.8
7	Iowa	73.5
8	Michigan	71.4
9	Virginia	70.0
10	Kansas	68.5
11	Oregon	68.3
12	North Dakota	68.1
13	Colorado	67.7
14	Wyoming	67.1
15	New Jersey	67.0
16	Connecticut	66.7
17	Missouri	66.6
18	Louisiana	66.5
19	Maryland	66.5
20	Ohio	66.4
21	Utah	66.3
22	Washington	66.1
23	Idaho	66.0
24	Wisconsin	65.9
25	Alaska	65.9
26	Illinois	65.7
27	Rhode Island	64.9
28	North Carolina	64.8
29	Nebraska	64.5
30	Georgia	63.4
31	Mississippi	63.3
32	Tennessee	62.3
33	Nevada	61.9
34	Arizona	61.2
35	Pennsylvania	60.9
36	Kentucky	60.7
37	Delaware	60.6
38	Montana	60.6
39	Texas	59.1
40	Alabama	58.2
41	Minnesota	57.7
42	Indiana	57.1
43	West Virginia	56.1
44	South Carolina	52.2
45	Florida	51.6
46	New York	51.4
47	Oklahoma	50.9
48	Arkansas	50.5
49	New Mexico	48.4
50	District of Columbia	48.0
51	South Dakota	46.3
	United States	63.4

In only one state (Maine) in 1983 were 80 percent of all nonwhite babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first three months of pregnancy. That state accounted for fewer than 1 percent of all nonwhite births in 1983. In states representing more than 50 percent of all nonwhite births in 1983, 65 percent or fewer of these births were to women who received early prenatal care.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Percent Early Prenatal Care among Teens, Total, 1983

As big a problem as the lack of early prenatal care is for mothers as a whole, it is an especially serious problem for teen mothers. They are significantly less likely than older mothers to begin care in the first trimester of pregnancy.

Rank	State	Rate
1	Maine	69.3
2	Iowa	66.4
3	Utah	66.4
4	Rhode Island	65.9
5	Vermont	63.6
6	Louisiana	62.7
7	Massachusetts	62.1
8	New Hampshire	62.1
9	Wisconsin	62.0
10	Kansas	61.9
11	North Dakota	61.5
12	Michigan	60.4
13	Ohio	59.9
14	Wyoming	59.8
15	Virginia	59.1
16	Connecticut	58.8
17	California	58.1
18	Montana	58.0
19	Mississippi	57.3
20	North Carolina	57.2
21	Kentucky	56.9
22	Idaho	56.5
23	Missouri	56.3
24	Indiana	56.1
25	Minnesota	55.8
26	Hawaii	55.8
27	Nebraska	55.7
28	Alaska	55.7
29	Maryland	55.6
30	Arizona	55.3
31	Georgia	55.2
32	Illinois	54.7
33	Washington	53.6
34	Delaware	53.6
35	Pennsylvania	53.5
36	Oregon	53.5
37	Tennessee	53.1
38	New Jersey	52.0
39	South Dakota	51.9
40	Alabama	50.9
41	Nevada	50.9
42	West Virginia	50.7
43	Colorado	50.0
44	Arkansas	49.8
45	Oklahoma	47.0
46	Texas	45.9
47	New York	43.0
48	Florida	43.0
49	South Carolina	42.1
50	District of Columbia	41.3
51	New Mexico	39.0
	United States	53.8

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Percent Early Prenatal Care among Teens, White, 1983

Rank	State	
1	Louisiana	71.2
2	Maine	69.5
3	Wisconsin	69.2
4	Mississippi	68.7
5	Rhode Island	68.1
6	Utah	67.2
7	Iowa	66.8
8	North Carolina	64.3
9	Connecticut	64.1
10	Kansas	63.7
11	Vermont	63.7
12	Virginia	63.5
13	North Dakota	62.9
14	Ohio	62.7
15	Massachusetts	62.4
16	New Hampshire	62.0
17	Georgia	61.8
18	Michigan	61.7
19	Maryland	61.6
20	Montana	61.1
21	Wyoming	60.1
22	Alaska	59.6
23	Indiana	59.2
24	Alabama	59.0
25	California	58.4
26	Kentucky	58.2
27	Delaware	58.1
28	Hawaii	58.1
29	Missouri	58.0
30	Minnesota	58.0
31	Illinois	57.4
32	Idaho	57.3
33	Pennsylvania	57.1
34	Nebraska	56.7
35	Arizona	56.6
36	South Dakota	56.6
37	Tennessee	56.2
38	Arkansas	56.0
39	Washington	55.1
40	Nevada	54.4
41	New Jersey	54.3
42	Oregon	53.7
43	South Carolina	51.6
44	West Virginia	51.4
45	Oklahoma	51.2
46	Colorado	50.1
47	New York	48.5
48	Texas	47.6
49	Florida	47.6
50	New Mexico	40.7
	United States	56.9

Nationally, in 1983 79 percent of white babies were born to women who received early prenatal care, but only 57 percent of white teen mothers received early care. The seven states in which white teens were least likely to receive early prenatal care accounted for 25 percent of all white births to teens in 1983.

The District of Columbia has a small number of white teens receiving early prenatal care and is not ranked.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Percent Early Prenatal Care among Teens, Nonwhite, 1983

Rank	State	Rate
1	Iowa	60.7
2	Massachusetts	60.3
3	Michigan	57.6
4	California	57.0
5	Rhode Island	56.4
6	North Dakota	55.9
7	Hawaii	55.3
8	Wyoming	55.1
9	Louisiana	55.0
10	Kansas	54.0
11	Utah	53.0
12	Virginia	52.7
13	Missouri	52.3
14	Ohio	51.5
15	Oregon	51.5
16	Illinois	51.1
17	Alaska	51.0
18	Nebraska	50.9
19	Arizona	50.6
20	Mississippi	50.5
21	Maryland	49.6
22	Colorado	49.5
23	New Jersey	49.4
24	North Carolina	48.8
25	Delaware	48.8
26	Georgia	48.4
27	Montana	47.8
28	Connecticut	47.2
29	Kentucky	46.9
30	Tennessee	46.6
31	Washington	45.0
32	Pennsylvania	43.5
33	Minnesota	43.5
34	Wisconsin	43.3
35	Alabama	42.2
36	District of Columbia	41.5
37	Idaho	41.1
38	Indiana	41.0
39	Nevada	40.9
40	South Dakota	40.7
41	Texas	39.8
42	Arkansas	38.2
43	West Virginia	36.7
44	Florida	36.5
45	Oklahoma	35.5
46	New York	34.4
47	South Carolina	34.0
48	New Mexico	31.8
	United States	46.8

For nonwhite teens, the lack of early prenatal care is an even more serious problem. In eight states, fewer than 40 percent of all nonwhite teen mothers began prenatal care early in pregnancy. These eight states accounted for 25 percent of all nonwhite teen births in 1983.

The following states have small numbers of nonwhite teens receiving early prenatal care and are not ranked: Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Percent with Late or No Prenatal Care, Total, 1983

Rank	State	Rate
1	Maine	1.8
2	New Hampshire	2.2
3	Iowa	2.2
4	Rhode Island	2.4
5	Massachusetts	2.4
6	Wisconsin	2.5
7	Vermont	2.6
8	North Dakota	2.7
9	Connecticut	2.7
10	Utah	2.9
11	Michigan	3.1
12	Nebraska	3.2
13	Kansas	3.4
14	Minnesota	3.6
15	Ohio	3.6
16	Virginia	3.7
17	Wyoming	3.8
18	Montana	3.8
19	North Carolina	4.0
20	Illinois	4.2
21	Maryland	4.3
22	Louisiana	4.3
23	Pennsylvania	4.3
24	Missouri	4.4
25	New Jersey	4.4
26	Delaware	4.6
27	Alaska	4.6
28	Mississippi	4.6
29	Washington	4.6
30	Indiana	4.6
31	California	4.8
32	Oregon	5.0
33	Idaho	5.4
34	Kentucky	5.4
35	Georgia	5.4
36	Hawaii	5.5
37	Tennessee	5.7
38	Colorado	5.8
39	West Virginia	6.0
40	Nevada	6.1
41	Alabama	6.1
42	South Dakota	7.4
43	Arkansas	7.4
44	Arizona	7.7
45	South Carolina	8.0
46	Florida	8.5
47	Oklahoma	9.2
48	New York	9.7
49	Texas	10.4
50	District of Columbia	11.1
51	New Mexico	12.8
	United States	5.6

A substantial proportion of American mothers receive no prenatal care or none until the last three months of pregnancy. In eight states, 7.5 percent or more of babies were born to women who received late or no care. These eight states accounted for 25 percent of all births in 1983.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

In 1983, white women were less likely than their nonwhite counterparts to receive only late or no prenatal care. However, Texas and New Mexico had shockingly high percentages of white women who received late or no care. In both of these states, those percentages have increased steadily since 1980. Each of these states has a large Mexican-American population. Mexican-American women are the most likely of all women to receive late or no prenatal care.

The six states with the largest percentages of white babies born to women receiving late or no prenatal care accounted for more than 20 percent of all white births in 1983.

Percent with Late or No Prenatal Care, White, 1983

Rank	State	Rate
1	Maine	1.8
2	Rhode Island	1.9
3	Connecticut	1.9
4	Wisconsin	2.0
5	North Dakota	2.1
6	Iowa	2.1
7	New Hampshire	2.2
8	Massachusetts	2.2
9	Mississippi	2.5
10	Utah	2.5
11	North Carolina	2.5
12	Michigan	2.5
13	Vermont	2.6
14	Louisiana	2.6
15	Ohio	2.7
16	Montana	2.8
17	Nebraska	2.8
18	Maryland	2.9
19	Virginia	2.9
20	Kansas	3.0
21	Minnesota	3.0
22	Delaware	3.1
23	New Jersey	3.2
24	Illinois	3.3
25	Pennsylvania	3.4
26	Alaska	3.5
27	Wyoming	3.5
28	Missouri	3.8
29	Georgia	3.9
30	Alabama	4.0
31	Indiana	4.0
32	Washington	4.1
33	Hawaii	4.2
34	South Dakota	4.2
35	Oregon	4.7
36	Tennessee	4.7
37	California	4.7
38	Kentucky	5.0
39	South Carolina	5.1
40	Nevada	5.3
41	Idaho	5.3
42	Colorado	5.5
43	District of Columbia	5.8
44	West Virginia	5.8
45	Arkansas	5.9
46	Arizona	6.5
47	Florida	6.8
48	New York	6.9
49	Oklahoma	7.5
50	Texas	10.0
51	New Mexico	11.5
	United States	4.6

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Percent with Late or No Prenatal Care, Nonwhite, 1983

Rank	State	Rate
1	Massachusetts	4.6
2	California	4.9
3	Hawaii	5.9
4	Iowa	6.1
5	Virginia	6.1
6	Michigan	6.1
7	Kansas	6.6
8	Mississippi	6.8
9	Louisiana	6.9
10	Illinois	7.0
11	Alaska	7.2
12	North Carolina	7.2
13	Wisconsin	7.4
14	Maryland	7.4
15	Rhode Island	7.5
16	Missouri	7.7
17	Connecticut	7.9
18	Georgia	8.2
19	Nebraska	8.3
20	Ohio	8.3
21	Washington	8.4
22	New Jersey	8.5
23	Wyoming	8.8
24	Delaware	8.9
25	Tennessee	9.0
26	Oregon	9.1
27	Colorado	9.1
28	North Dakota	9.2
29	Kentucky	9.2
30	Idaho	9.6
31	Pennsylvania	9.6
32	Alabama	10.0
33	Nevada	10.1
34	Utah	10.2
35	Indiana	10.2
36	District of Columbia	10.8
37	West Virginia	11.6
38	Montana	11.6
39	Arkansas	11.9
40	Texas	12.1
41	South Carolina	12.4
42	Minnesota	12.5
43	Florida	13.2
44	Arizona	13.9
45	Oklahoma	15.6
46	New Mexico	18.5
47	New York	18.7
48	South Dakota	24.7
	United States	9.4

Late or no prenatal care is prevalent among nonwhite women, as are poverty and the tendency to lack health insurance. In 1983, one out of every four nonwhite births occurred in states in which 12 percent or more of nonwhite babies were born to women who received either no care or none until the third trimester of pregnancy. In South Dakota, one out of every four nonwhite babies was born to a mother who received late or no care.

The following states have small numbers of nonwhite births and are not ranked: Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Percent Late or No Prenatal Care among Teens, Total, 1983

Rank	State	Rate
1	Maine	4.2
2	Vermont	5.5
3	New Hampshire	5.9
4	Rhode Island	5.9
5	Utah	6.3
6	Iowa	6.6
7	Wisconsin	7.3
8	Louisiana	7.4
9	Massachusetts	7.6
10	Michigan	7.7
11	Ohio	7.7
12	Kansas	8.1
13	Mississippi	8.4
14	Wyoming	8.5
15	North Dakota	8.7
16	North Carolina	8.7
17	Connecticut	8.8
18	Virginia	8.9
19	California	9.3
20	Nebraska	9.4
21	Maryland	9.4
22	Alaska	9.6
23	Indiana	9.6
24	Illinois	9.6
25	Montana	9.8
26	Minnesota	9.9
27	Missouri	9.9
28	Delaware	10.0
29	Kentucky	10.0
30	Hawaii	10.1
31	Georgia	10.2
32	Pennsylvania	10.7
33	Tennessee	10.8
34	West Virginia	11.1
35	Idaho	11.5
36	Washington	11.5
37	Oregon	11.7
38	Alabama	11.9
39	New Jersey	12.4
40	Arkansas	13.6
41	Nevada	13.7
42	Colorado	13.8
43	South Dakota	14.0
44	Arizona	14.1
45	Oklahoma	15.7
46	South Carolina	16.2
47	Florida	16.6
48	Texas	17.9
49	District of Columbia	18.3
50	New York	21.1
51	New Mexico	21.3
	United States	11.7

In all states in 1983, teens were more likely than older women to receive late or no prenatal care. In eight states, one out of every seven teen mothers or more received late or no prenatal care. These eight states accounted for 25 percent of all births to teens.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Percent Late or No Prenatal Care among Teens, White, 1983

Rank	State	Rate
1	Maine	4.2
2	Louisiana	5.4
3	Vermont	5.5
4	Utah	5.6
5	Mississippi	5.7
6	Rhode Island	5.8
7	New Hampshire	5.9
8	Iowa	6.4
9	Ohio	6.5
10	Wisconsin	6.6
11	North Carolina	6.6
12	Michigan	6.7
13	Connecticut	7.1
14	Alaska	7.2
15	North Dakota	7.2
16	Virginia	7.5
17	Kansas	7.6
18	Massachusetts	7.6
19	Maryland	7.7
20	Wyoming	7.9
21	Montana	8.0
22	Georgia	8.0
23	Delaware	8.3
24	Indiana	8.4
25	Nebraska	8.6
26	Minnesota	8.7
27	Hawaii	9.1
28	Illinois	9.1
29	Alabama	9.2
30	Missouri	9.2
31	Pennsylvania	9.2
32	California	9.3
33	Kentucky	9.6
34	South Dakota	9.7
35	Tennessee	9.9
36	West Virginia	10.8
37	Washington	10.9
38	Idaho	11.3
39	Oregon	11.4
40	New Jersey	11.6
41	Arkansas	11.8
42	Nevada	12.3
43	South Carolina	12.6
44	Arizona	12.8
45	Oklahoma	13.7
46	Colorado	13.8
47	Florida	15.7
48	Texas	17.6
49	New York	17.7
50	New Mexico	20.4
	United States	10.6

In 1983, white teens were more likely than all white mothers to receive late or no care. This was true in all states. In seven states, about one in seven white teen mothers received late or no prenatal care. These seven states accounted for 25 percent of all births to white teens in that year.

The District of Columbia has a small number of white teens receiving late or no prenatal care and is not ranked.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Percent Late or No Prenatal Care among Teens, Nonwhite, 1983

Nationally, babies born to nonwhite teens were 1.5 times more likely than babies born to all nonwhite women to have mothers who received late or no prenatal care. In fourteen states, one out of six or more nonwhite teen mothers received late or no prenatal care. These states accounted for 30 percent of all births to nonwhite teens in 1983.

The following states have small numbers of nonwhite teens receiving late or no prenatal care and are not ranked: Idaho, Iowa, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wyoming.

Rank	State	Rate
1	Massachusetts	8.0
2	California	9.1
3	Wisconsin	9.2
4	Louisiana	9.2
5	Michigan	9.8
6	Mississippi	10.0
7	Hawaii	10.3
8	Kansas	10.4
9	Illinois	10.4
10	Virginia	10.9
11	Maryland	11.2
12	North Carolina	11.2
13	Ohio	11.3
14	Missouri	11.6
15	Delaware	12.0
16	Georgia	12.5
17	Alaska	12.6
18	Connecticut	12.6
19	Tennessee	12.6
20	Kentucky	12.8
21	New Jersey	13.3
22	Colorado	13.9
23	Nebraska	14.0
24	Oregon	14.1
25	Alabama	14.8
26	Pennsylvania	14.9
27	North Dakota	15.0
28	Washington	15.3
29	Montana	15.6
30	Indiana	15.6
31	Minnesota	16.8
32	Arkansas	16.9
33	Nevada	17.8
34	Florida	17.8
35	Utah	18.6
36	West Virginia	18.6
37	District of Columbia	18.7
38	Arizona	18.8
39	South Carolina	19.2
40	Texas	19.2
41	Oklahoma	21.0
42	South Dakota	24.5
43	New Mexico	24.8
44	New York	26.5
	United States	14.1

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Percent of Births to Mothers under 20, Total, 1983

Rank	State	Rate
1	Minnesota	8.1
2	New Hampshire	8.9
3	Massachusetts	9.1
4	Utah	9.3
5	North Dakota	9.4
6	Alaska	9.7
7	Connecticut	9.9
8	Iowa	9.9
9	Nebraska	10.0
10	Hawaii	10.6
11	Vermont	10.7
12	Washington	10.7
13	Wisconsin	10.7
14	New Jersey	11.0
15	New York	11.0
16	Montana	11.1
17	Oregon	11.1
18	Rhode Island	11.4
19	Colorado	11.5
20	South Dakota	11.7
21	California	11.7
22	Idaho	11.8
23	Wyoming	12.4
24	Kansas	12.4
25	Pennsylvania	12.4
26	Michigan	12.7
27	Maine	12.8
28	Virginia	13.3
29	Nevada	13.5
30	Illinois	13.6
31	Maryland	13.8
32	Ohio	14.0
33	Missouri	14.4
34	Arizona	14.7
35	Indiana	15.3
36	Florida	15.6
37	Delaware	15.9
38	Texas	16.4
39	North Carolina	17.2
40	New Mexico	17.3
41	Oklahoma	17.6
42	South Carolina	18.1
43	Tennessee	18.1
44	Georgia	18.1
45	District of Columbia	18.4
46	Louisiana	18.4
47	West Virginia	18.5
48	Kentucky	18.9
49	Alabama	19.1
50	Arkansas	20.9
51	Mississippi	21.5
	United States	13.7

Teen births are predominant in the South. The sixteen states with the highest proportions of teen births were all Southern states.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Percent of Births to Mothers under 20, White, 1983

Rank	State	Rate
1	District of Columbia	5.9
2	Minnesota	7.4
3	Alaska	7.5
4	New Jersey	7.5
5	Connecticut	7.9
6	Hawaii	8.2
7	North Dakota	8.3
8	Massachusetts	8.5
9	Wisconsin	8.6
10	New York	8.8
11	New Hampshire	9.0
12	Nebraska	9.2
13	Utah	9.2
14	Iowa	9.5
15	Montana	9.6
16	South Dakota	9.8
17	Illinois	10.0
18	Maryland	10.1
19	Rhode Island	10.3
20	Washington	10.3
21	Michigan	10.5
22	Pennsylvania	10.5
23	Virginia	10.7
24	Vermont	10.8
25	Oregon	10.8
26	Delaware	11.1
27	Colorado	11.1
28	Kansas	11.4
29	California	11.5
30	Idaho	11.6
31	Nevada	12.1
32	Wyoming	12.2
33	Missouri	12.2
34	Ohio	12.3
35	Florida	12.4
36	Maine	12.7
37	Arizona	13.7
38	North Carolina	13.7
39	South Carolina	13.8
40	Indiana	13.9
41	Louisiana	14.3
42	Georgia	14.3
43	Alabama	15.1
44	Texas	15.3
45	Mississippi	15.5
46	Tennessee	15.9
47	Oklahoma	16.1
48	New Mexico	17.1
49	Arkansas	17.9
50	West Virginia	18.4
51	Kentucky	18.4
	United States	11.8

Births to teens are a serious problem in the South regardless of the race of the mother. The eleven states with the highest proportion of births among white teens in 1983 were all southern states.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Percent of Births to Mothers under 20, Nonwhite, 1983

Rank	State	Rate
1	Utah	11.3
2	Hawaii	11.4
3	California	12.6
4	Maine	13.6
5	Washington	13.9
6	Massachusetts	14.6
7	Oregon	14.8
8	Alaska	14.9
9	Colorado	15.1
10	Idaho	15.8
11	New York	17.7
12	Wyoming	17.8
13	Minnesota	18.2
14	New Mexico	18.2
15	Iowa	19.3
16	Nevada	19.6
17	Arizona	19.7
18	West Virginia	20.2
19	Kansas	20.4
20	Rhode Island	20.5
21	Virginia	20.6
22	Nebraska	20.9
23	District of Columbia	21.2
24	Maryland	21.2
25	North Dakota	21.3
26	South Dakota	22.0
27	Montana	22.4
28	Texas	22.4
29	Connecticut	22.6
30	Michigan	22.7
31	New Jersey	22.9
32	Kentucky	23.2
33	Oklahoma	23.4
34	Ohio	23.4
35	Pennsylvania	23.9
36	South Carolina	24.4
37	Florida	24.5
38	Louisiana	24.7
39	Georgia	24.8
40	North Carolina	24.9
41	Indiana	25.1
42	Missouri	25.5
43	Tennessee	25.5
44	Illinois	25.5
45	Alabama	26.6
46	Mississippi	27.8
47	Arkansas	29.7
48	Delaware	29.8
49	Wisconsin	31.3
	United States	21.4

Births to nonwhite teens are not confined strictly to the South. Indeed, of the ten states with the highest proportion of nonwhite births to teens, three are in the Midwest.

The following states have small numbers of nonwhite teen births and are not ranked: New Hampshire and Vermont.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Percent of Teen Births that were Out of Wedlock, Total, 1983

This table shows the percent of teen births in 1983 that were out of wedlock. Although the teen birth rate has decreased over the past several years, the proportion of out-of-wedlock births has increased among teens.

Rank	State	Rate
1	Utah	31.4
2	Wyoming	33.0
3	Idaho	33.1
4	Oklahoma	35.9
5	Kentucky	36.0
6	West Virginia	36.8
7	Texas	37.3
8	Nevada	40.6
9	Kansas	42.3
10	North Dakota	46.3
11	Arkansas	47.5
12	Colorado	48.1
13	Maine	48.5
14	Tennessee	48.5
15	New Hampshire	48.7
16	Iowa	48.9
17	Montana	49.3
18	Indiana	49.3
19	South Dakota	50.1
20	New Mexico	50.1
21	Nebraska	50.2
22	Oregon	50.7
23	Washington	51.6
24	North Carolina	51.7
25	Michigan	52.2
26	Alaska	52.6
27	Missouri	53.9
28	Alabama	54.1
29	Vermont	54.3
30	Ohio	54.4
31	Georgia	54.5
32	Arizona	55.6
33	Louisiana	55.7
34	Virginia	56.1
35	California	56.5
36	Florida	57.5
37	Minnesota	57.6
38	Wisconsin	58.8
39	Hawaii	59.3
40	Rhode Island	59.7
41	Pennsylvania	60.0
42	South Carolina	60.3
43	Mississippi	63.5
44	Massachusetts	64.0
45	Illinois	66.1
46	Connecticut	67.1
47	Delaware	67.6
48	New York	70.8
49	Maryland	71.5
50	New Jersey	73.3
51	District of Columbia	91.0
	United States	54.1

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Percent of Teen Births that were Out of Wedlock, White, 1983

Rank	State	Rate
1	Mississippi	21.4
2	Alabama	21.7
3	Georgia	23.1
4	North Carolina	23.7
5	Arkansas	24.5
6	Louisiana	25.1
7	Texas	26.2
8	Oklahoma	26.4
9	Tennessee	28.4
10	Kentucky	29.2
11	Utah	29.8
12	Nevada	30.5
13	Wyoming	31.6
14	Idaho	31.9
15	Virginia	33.9
16	West Virginia	34.4
17	Kansas	34.6
18	Florida	35.3
19	Hawaii	37.5
20	Missouri	37.5
21	Michigan	38.0
22	Alaska	38.7
23	South Dakota	38.7
24	Indiana	39.1
25	North Dakota	40.0
26	Montana	42.1
27	Ohio	42.3
28	Nebraska	43.2
29	Delaware	44.3
30	Illinois	44.6
31	New Mexico	44.7
32	Colorado	46.0
33	Iowa	46.2
34	Pennsylvania	47.6
35	Maryland	48.2
36	Maine	48.3
37	Oregon	48.4
38	Washington	48.6
39	New Hampshire	48.9
40	Arizona	49.2
41	California	51.1
42	Wisconsin	54.1
43	Vermont	54.2
44	Minnesota	54.4
45	Rhode Island	55.5
46	New Jersey	56.1
47	Connecticut	56.5
48	New York	57.9
49	South Carolina	58.8
50	Massachusetts	59.2
51	District of Columbia	67.3
	United States	39.7

Out-of-wedlock births among white teens are not as common in southern states as elsewhere. However, this means only that white teens were more likely to be married at the time of their babies' birth. Regardless of the timing of the marriage, many of the problems associated with teen pregnancy, including ignorance about contraception, out-of-wedlock sexual activity and conception, and late or no prenatal care, affected white teen mothers wherever they lived.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Percent of Teen Births that were Out of Wedlock, Nonwhite, 1983

Nonwhite teens mothers in 1983 were much less likely to be married at the time of their babies' birth than white teen mothers were. There was no particular geographic pattern among nonwhite out-of-wedlock teen births that year.

The following states have small numbers of nonwhite out-of-wedlock teen births and are not ranked: Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont.

Rank	State	Rate
1	Wyoming	52.2
2	Utah	56.1
3	Idaho	60.2
4	Oklahoma	60.9
5	Hawaii	64.6
6	Colorado	65.5
7	Washington	67.5
8	Alaska	69.1
9	Nevada	69.7
10	Wisconsin	71.1
11	Oregon	72.4
12	North Dakota	72.4
13	Montana	73.0
14	New Mexico	74.9
15	California	75.0
16	Minnesota	75.9
17	Kansas	77.0
18	South Dakota	77.4
19	Rhode Island	77.5
20	Arizona	78.2
21	Texas	78.3
22	Iowa	81.7
23	Michigan	82.1
24	Louisiana	83.3
25	West Virginia	84.4
26	North Carolina	85.2
27	Georgia	86.6
28	Kentucky	86.8
29	Nebraska	87.9
30	Virginia	88.0
31	Arkansas	88.4
32	South Carolina	88.4
33	Alabama	88.4
34	Mississippi	88.5
35	Florida	89.1
36	Connecticut	89.9
37	Ohio	90.0
38	Massachusetts	90.4
39	New York	90.5
40	Tennessee	90.6
41	Indiana	91.8
42	District of Columbia	92.5
43	Pennsylvania	92.5
44	New Jersey	92.6
45	Delaware	92.7
46	Missouri	93.5
47	Illinois	93.6
48	Maryland	94.1
	United States	85.7

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Percent of All Out-of-Wedlock Babies Born to Teens, Total, 1983

Rank	State	Rate
1	California	28.6
2	New York	29.8
3	District of Columbia	30.0
4	Alaska	30.2
5	Hawaii	31.9
6	Connecticut	33.2
7	Oregon	34.7
8	Massachusetts	34.7
9	Washington	35.1
10	Maryland	35.1
11	Florida	35.9
12	New Hampshire	36.2
13	Virginia	36.2
14	South Dakota	36.4
15	Arizona	36.6
16	Vermont	36.7
17	New Jersey	36.7
18	Minnesota	37.0
19	Pennsylvania	37.0
20	Oklahoma	37.2
21	Illinois	37.5
22	New Mexico	37.6
23	Nevada	37.7
24	Montana	38.0
25	Colorado	38.0
26	Rhode Island	38.4
27	Utah	38.7
28	Ohio	38.8
29	Nebraska	39.1
30	Missouri	39.4
31	Wisconsin	39.7
32	Tennessee	39.8
33	Michigan	39.8
34	Wyoming	40.1
35	Kansas	40.4
36	Louisiana	40.4
37	Delaware	40.5
38	Iowa	40.5
39	North Dakota	40.6
40	Maine	40.7
41	Georgia	40.9
42	Kentucky	41.3
43	Indiana	41.3
44	Texas	41.3
45	Idaho	41.6
46	South Carolina	43.0
47	North Carolina	43.2
48	Alabama	43.4
49	Mississippi	43.7
50	West Virginia	43.9
51	Arkansas	45.3
	United States	36.6

This table shows the percentage of all out-of-wedlock births that were attributable to teens in 1983. Although teens accounted for a disproportionate share of all out-of-wedlock births, it is evident that in 1983 the majority of out-of-wedlock births occurred to older women.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Percent of All Out-of-Wedlock Babies Born to Teens, White, 1983

Out of all white out-of-wedlock births in 1983, about one-third occurred to teens.

Rank	State	Rate
1	District of Columbia	21.7
2	Hawaii	21.8
3	California	28.5
4	New York	30.4
5	Alaska	30.8
6	Connecticut	32.1
7	New Jersey	34.3
8	Oregon	34.9
9	Florida	34.9
10	Washington	35.7
11	Nevada	35.9
12	Massachusetts	35.9
13	Virginia	36.3
14	Maryland	36.4
15	New Hampshire	36.5
16	Vermont	37.0
17	Illinois	37.8
18	Delaware	38.0
19	Minnesota	38.3
20	Colorado	38.5
21	Arizona	38.5
22	Montana	38.6
23	Pennsylvania	38.6
24	Rhode Island	38.7
25	Utah	40.0
26	Wisconsin	40.0
27	Nebraska	40.1
28	New Mexico	40.1
29	Wyoming	40.5
30	Texas	40.5
31	Iowa	41.0
32	Maine	41.1
33	Missouri	41.1
34	South Dakota	41.8
35	Kansas	41.8
36	Idaho	41.9
37	Ohio	42.0
38	North Dakota	42.2
39	Michigan	42.2
40	Oklahoma	42.5
41	Georgia	42.7
42	Tennessee	43.0
43	Kentucky	43.0
44	Louisiana	43.7
45	Indiana	43.7
46	North Carolina	44.7
47	West Virginia	45.2
48	Arkansas	45.6
49	Alabama	46.2
50	South Carolina	46.4
51	Mississippi	47.5
	United States	36.6

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Percent of All Out-of-Wedlock Babies Born to Teens, Nonwhite, 1983

Rank	State	Rate
1	California	28.8
2	New York	29.3
3	Alaska	29.7
4	Utah	30.3
5	District of Columbia	30.5
6	Massachusetts	31.0
7	South Dakota	31.5
8	New Mexico	32.1
9	Nebraska	32.2
10	Minnesota	32.3
11	Oklahoma	32.5
12	Washington	32.8
13	Arizona	32.8
14	Oregon	33.4
15	Hawaii	34.1
16	Maryland	34.5
17	Connecticut	34.8
18	Pennsylvania	35.0
19	Colorado	35.2
20	Ohio	35.2
21	West Virginia	35.8
22	Virginia	36.2
23	Florida	36.4
24	Montana	36.9
25	Wyoming	37.0
26	North Dakota	37.2
27	Illinois	37.3
28	Iowa	37.4
29	Rhode Island	37.5
30	Kentucky	37.5
31	Michigan	37.6
32	Indiana	37.8
33	Missouri	37.9
34	Tennessee	37.9
35	Kansas	38.0
36	Idaho	38.3
37	New Jersey	38.5
38	Wisconsin	39.0
39	Louisiana	39.6
40	Nevada	40.4
41	Georgia	40.4
42	Delaware	41.9
43	South Carolina	42.2
44	Texas	42.2
45	Alabama	42.8
46	North Carolina	42.8
47	Mississippi	43.2
48	Arkansas	45.2
	United States	36.6

Out of all nonwhite out-of-wedlock births in 1983, only about one-third occurred to teens.

The following states have small numbers of nonwhite out-of-wedlock teen births and are not ranked: Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

States show wide variation in the percentage of births that were out of wedlock. Over half of all births in the District of Columbia were out of wedlock in 1983, whereas in two states fewer than 10 percent of births were to unmarried women.

Percent of All Births that were Out of Wedlock, Total, 1983

Rank	State	Rate
1	Utah	7.5
2	Idaho	9.4
3	Wyoming	10.2
4	North Dakota	10.7
5	New Hampshire	12.0
6	Iowa	12.0
7	Minnesota	12.7
8	Nebraska	12.9
9	Kansas	13.0
10	Montana	14.4
11	Nevada	14.5
12	Colorado	14.5
13	Texas	14.8
14	Maine	15.2
15	West Virginia	15.5
16	Vermont	15.8
17	Washington	15.8
18	Wisconsin	15.8
19	South Dakota	16.2
20	Oregon	16.2
21	Kentucky	16.5
22	Michigan	16.7
23	Massachusetts	16.8
24	Alaska	16.9
25	Oklahoma	17.0
26	Rhode Island	17.7
27	Indiana	18.2
28	Hawaii	19.6
29	Ohio	19.6
30	Missouri	19.8
31	Connecticut	20.1
32	Pennsylvania	20.1
33	Virginia	20.6
34	North Carolina	20.6
35	Arkansas	21.9
36	New Jersey	21.9
37	Tennessee	22.0
38	Arizona	22.3
39	New Mexico	23.0
40	California	23.1
41	Alabama	23.8
42	Illinois	24.0
43	Georgia	24.1
44	Florida	25.0
45	South Carolina	25.3
46	Louisiana	25.4
47	New York	26.1
48	Delaware	26.6
49	Maryland	28.0
50	Mississippi	31.2
51	District of Columbia	55.8
	United States	20.3

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Percent of All Births that were Out of Wedlock, White, 1983

Rank	State	Rate
1	Utah	6.8
2	Mississippi	7.0
3	Alabama	7.1
4	North Carolina	7.3
5	North Dakota	7.8
6	Georgia	7.8
7	South Carolina	8.1
8	Louisiana	8.3
9	Idaho	8.9
10	South Dakota	9.1
11	Alaska	9.4
12	Wyoming	9.5
13	Kansas	9.5
14	Michigan	9.5
15	Arkansas	9.7
16	Nebraska	9.9
17	Texas	9.9
18	Oklahoma	10.0
19	Virginia	10.0
20	Nevada	10.3
21	Montana	10.5
22	Tennessee	10.5
23	Minnesota	10.5
24	Iowa	10.7
25	Missouri	11.2
26	Wisconsin	11.6
27	Illinois	11.8
28	New Hampshire	12.0
29	New Jersey	12.3
30	Ohio	12.4
31	Kentucky	12.5
32	Indiana	12.5
33	Florida	12.6
34	Pennsylvania	12.9
35	Delaware	13.0
36	Colorado	13.3
37	Maryland	13.4
38	Connecticut	13.9
39	West Virginia	14.0
40	Massachusetts	14.0
41	Hawaii	14.1
42	Washington	14.1
43	Rhode Island	14.8
44	Maine	15.0
45	Oregon	15.0
46	Vermont	15.8
47	New York	16.8
48	Arizona	17.5
49	District of Columbia	18.2
50	New Mexico	19.1
51	California	20.5
	United States	12.8

As in the case of teens, out-of-wedlock births among all white women are not as common in the southern states. In all states in 1983, however, white women of all ages were far less likely to bear a child out of wedlock than white teens were.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Percent of All Births that were Out of Wedlock, Nonwhite, 1983

Rank	State	Rate
1	New Hampshire	12.4
2	Utah	20.9
3	Hawaii	21.5
4	Idaho	24.9
5	Wyoming	25.1
6	Maine	27.2
7	Colorado	28.1
8	Washington	28.7
9	Oregon	32.1
10	California	32.8
11	Nevada	33.8
12	Alaska	34.6
13	North Dakota	41.4
14	Kansas	41.4
15	Texas	41.5
16	Iowa	42.3
17	Rhode Island	42.4
18	Massachusetts	42.5
19	Minnesota	42.6
20	New Mexico	42.6
21	Oklahoma	44.0
22	Montana	44.4
23	Arizona	46.9
24	West Virginia	47.5
25	Michigan	49.5
26	North Carolina	49.5
27	Virginia	50.1
28	South Carolina	51.1
29	Louisiana	51.9
30	Georgia	53.1
31	Kentucky	53.6
32	South Dakota	54.0
33	New York	54.8
34	Alabama	54.9
35	New Jersey	55.1
36	Mississippi	56.9
37	Nebraska	57.0
38	Wisconsin	57.0
39	Maryland	57.8
40	Arkansas	58.0
41	Connecticut	58.4
42	Florida	59.9
43	Ohio	60.0
44	Tennessee	60.9
45	Indiana	61.1
46	Missouri	63.0
47	Pennsylvania	63.2
48	Illinois	64.0
49	District of Columbia	64.3
50	Delaware	65.8
	United States	50.0

Out-of-wedlock births were far more common among nonwhites in 1983 than among whites. In 24 states, 50 percent or more of all nonwhite births were to unmarried women.

Vermont has a small number of nonwhite out-of-wedlock births and is not ranked.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

AFDC and Medicaid Coverage for Families with No Other Income as a Percent of the Federal Poverty Level, 1984

Rank	State	Rate
1	Alaska	78
2	California	75
3	Wisconsin	72
4	Vermont	72
5	Minnesota	71
6	Connecticut	66
7	New York	64
8	Washington	63
9	Rhode Island	55
10	Hawaii	55
11	New Jersey	55
12	Massachusetts	54
13	Oregon	52
14	New Hampshire	51
15	Utah	51
16	Maine	50
17	North Dakota	50
18	Michigan	50
19	Iowa	49
20	Kansas	49
21	Wyoming	49
22	Pennsylvania	47
23	Colorado	47
24	Nebraska	47
25	Montana	45
26	South Dakota	45
27	District of Columbia	44
28	Maryland	42
29	Illinois	41
30	Idaho	41
31	Ohio	39
32	Nevada	39
33	Delaware	39
34	Oklahoma	38
35	Missouri	37
36	Virginia	36
37	Indiana	35
38	New Mexico	35
39	Florida	33
40	North Carolina	33
41	Arizona	32
42	Georgia	30
43	West Virginia	28
44	Kentucky	27
45	Louisiana	26
46	Arkansas	26
47	Texas	25
48	South Carolina	25
49	Tennessee	21
50	Alabama	16
51	Mississippi	16

In 1985, AFDC and Medicaid coverage for families with no other income were extremely low. In no state did coverage reach the federal poverty level. Thirty-three states maintained eligibility levels that were less then 50 percent of the federal poverty level for a family of three.

Source: State eligibility standards as of October 1985, obtained from the Social Security Administration. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

States' Standard of Need as a Percent of the Federal Poverty Level, 1984

Rank	State	Rate
1	Vermont	110
2	Washington	99
3	Utah	94
4	District of Columbia	89
5	Ohio	88
6	Illinois	86
7	Wisconsin	86
8	Pennsylvania	80
9	Louisiana	79
10	Alaska	78
11	Texas	78
12	California	75
13	Idaho	75
14	Minnesota	71
15	Maine	69
16	North Carolina	67
17	Connecticut	66
18	New York	64
19	Oklahoma	64
20	Massachusetts	60
21	Maryland	59
22	Colorado	57
23	Rhode Island	55
24	Michigan	55
25	Hawaii	55
26	New Jersey	55
27	Montana	54
28	Florida	54
29	Oregon	52
30	Alabama	52
31	New Hampshire	51
32	North Dakota	50
33	Georgia	50
34	Kansas	49
35	Iowa	49
36	Wyoming	49
37	Nebraska	47
38	Tennessee	46
39	South Dakota	45
40	Missouri	42
41	Indiana	42
42	Virginia	40
43	Delaware	39
44	Mississippi	39
45	Nevada	39
46	West Virginia	37
47	New Mexico	35
48	Arkansas	32
49	Arizona	32
50	Kentucky	27
51	South Carolina	25

The standard of need in theory reflects the amount a family would need to subsist, but in most states it is in fact well below this amount. For example, the standard of need in Kentucky is $197 a month for a family of three (27 percent of the federal poverty level).

Source: State eligibility standards as of October 1985, obtained from the Social Security Administration. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

AFDC Payment Level as a Percent of Standard of Need, 1984

Rank	State	Rate
1	New York	100
2	Arizona	100
3	Kentucky	100
4	South Carolina	100
5	Iowa	100
6	Connecticut	100
7	Kansas	100
8	Oregon	100
9	Nebraska	100
10	Hawaii	100
11	Nevada	100
12	New Hampshire	100
13	Rhode Island	100
14	South Dakota	100
15	North Dakota	100
16	Wyoming	100
17	Alaska	100
18	California	100
19	Delaware	100
20	Minnesota	100
21	New Jersey	100
22	New Mexico	100
23	Michigan	91
24	Virginia	90
25	Massachusetts	90
26	Missouri	88
27	Wisconsin	85
28	Indiana	83
29	Montana	83
30	Colorado	82
31	Arkansas	82
32	West Virginia	75
33	Maine	73
34	Maryland	72
35	Vermont	65
36	Washington	63
37	Georgia	61
38	Florida	60
39	Oklahoma	60
40	Pennsylvania	59
41	Idaho	55
42	Utah	54
43	North Carolina	50
44	District of Columbia	50
45	Illinois	48
46	Tennessee	45
47	Ohio	44
48	Mississippi	42
49	Louisiana	33
50	Texas	32
51	Alabama	31

Payment levels to AFDC recipients are so low that in more than half of the states, actual payments do not meet even their own official definition of the amount that a family would need to subsist. For example, the payment level in Alabama is only 31 percent of its standard of need, which is only 52 percent of the federal poverty level (see previous table). In dollars, this means a payment of $118 per month for a family of three.

Source: State eligibility standards as of October 1985, obtained from the Social Security Administration. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Percent of WIC Eligibles Served, 1984

Rank	State	Rate
1	Vermont	79
2	Connecticut	65
3	Mississippi	60
4	South Carolina	51
5	Wyoming	51
6	Ohio	50
7	Nevada	50
8	New Hampshire	50
9	Rhode Island	50
10	District of Columbia	47
11	Minnesota	47
12	Pennsylvania	46
13	Wisconsin	46
14	Louisiana	45
15	Maryland	45
16	Georgia	44
17	North Carolina	43
18	Michigan	43
19	Iowa	42
20	New York	41
21	North Dakota	41
22	Illinois	40
23	Massachusetts	40
24	Virginia	39
25	Kentucky	39
26	New Jersey	39
27	Alabama	38
28	Maine	38
29	New Mexico	38
30	Oregon	37
31	West Virginia	37
32	Missouri	36
33	Colorado	36
34	Montana	36
35	Indiana	35
36	Tennessee	34
37	Oklahoma	34
38	Texas	33
39	Nebraska	33
40	South Dakota	32
41	Delaware	31
42	Florida	30
43	Kansas	30
44	Washington	29
45	California	29
46	Arizona	27
47	Idaho	27
48	Alaska	27
49	Utah	27
50	Arkansas	23
51	Hawaii	16

In no state are all WIC-eligible women and children actually served by the program. In 42 states, fewer than 50 percent of eligible women and children are served.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Four-year Average Infant Mortality Rates for 22 Large Cities, by Race, 1980-1983

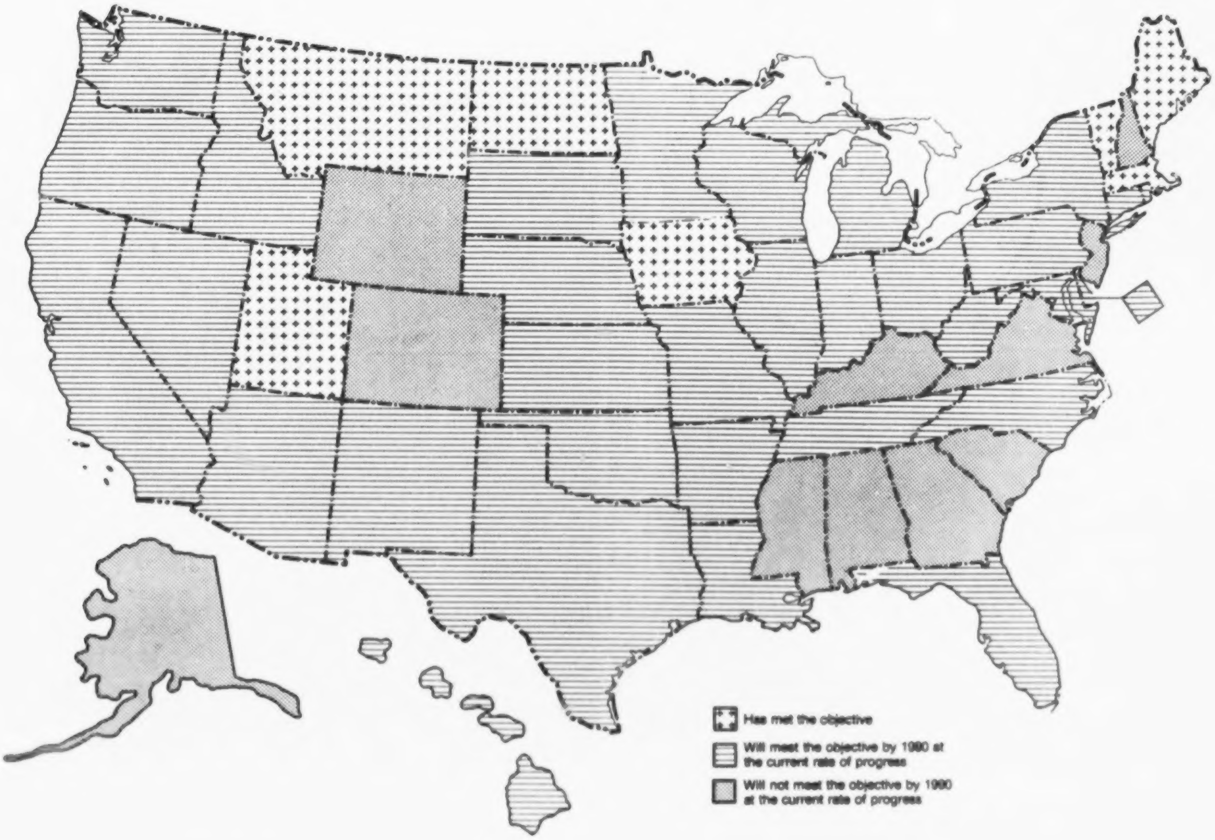
White*			Black*			Total, All Races		
Rank	City	Rate	Rank	City	Rate	Rank	City	Rate
1	San Diego	9.5	1	Houston	16.8	1	San Jose	9.9
2	Boston	9.8	2	Milwaukee	17.8	2	San Diego	10.5
3	San Jose	10.1	3	Dallas	18.3	3	San Francisco	11.1
4	Memphis	10.2	4	New York City	18.3	4	Los Angeles	12.0
5	Los Angeles	10.2	5	Columbus	18.6	5	Phoenix	12.1
6	Dallas	10.3	6	Boston	19.3	6	San Antonio	12.2
7	Milwaukee	10.4	7	San Diego	20.3	7	Milwaukee	12.8
8	Detroit	11.1	8	Los Angeles	20.3	8	Houston	13.0
9	Jacksonville	11.4	9	Jacksonville	20.4	9	Dallas	13.1
10	Phoenix	11.5	10	Baltimore	20.5	10	Boston	13.1
11	Columbus	11.5	11	New Orleans	21.0	11	Columbus	13.1
12	San Francisco	11.8	12	Indianapolis	21.3	12	Jacksonville	14.4
13	San Antonio	11.8	13	Philadelphia	21.8	13	New York City	14.4
14	Houston	11.8	14	Memphis	22.1	14	Indianapolis	14.5
15	Indianapolis	12.2	15	Washington, D.C.	24.7	15	Memphis	17.4
16	New York City	12.6	16	Detroit	25.4	16	Baltimore	17.8
17	Baltimore	12.8	17	Cleveland	25.5	17	New Orleans	17.8
18	Chicago	13.0	18	Chicago	25.7	18	Philadelphia	17.9
19	Cleveland	14.3				19	Chicago	19.0
20	Philadelphia	14.4				20	Cleveland	19.9
						21	Detroit	21.2
						22	Washington, D.C.	22.6

Many of America's largest cities are experiencing serious infant mortality problems among both black and white infants. The five cities with the highest overall infant mortality rates, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, and Washington, D.C., also record the highest black infant mortality. In those cities where we could calculate an infant mortality rate for whites, all except Detroit have among the highest rates among white infants as well. (There are too few white infant deaths in Washington, D.C. to calculate an infant mortality rate for whites.)

*The following cities were not ranked because there were too few infant deaths to calculate a reliable rate: for whites, New Orleans and Washington, D.C.; for blacks, Phoenix, San Antonio, San Francisco, and San Jose.

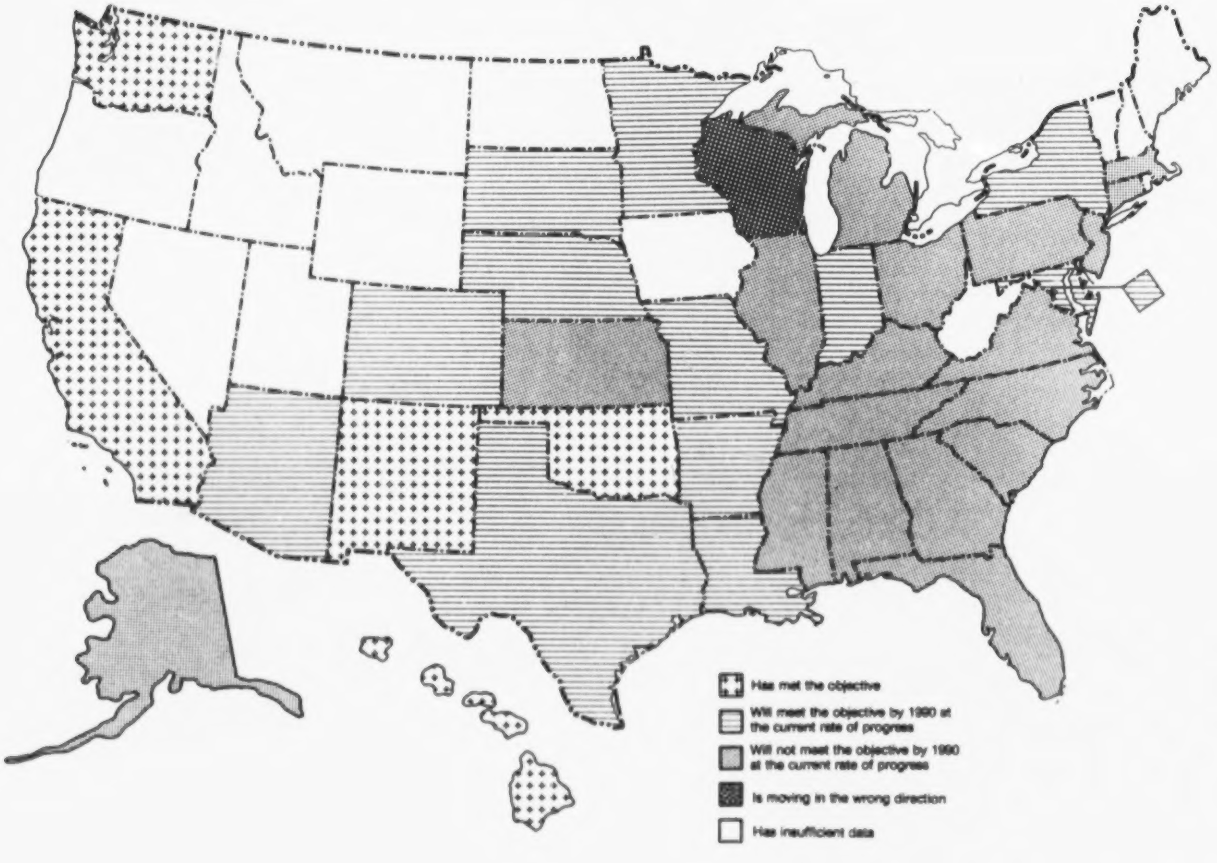
Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Progress Toward the Infant Mortality Goal, All Races, 1983


Has met the objective
Will meet the objective by 1990 at the current rate of progress
Will not meet the objective by 1990 at the current rate of progress

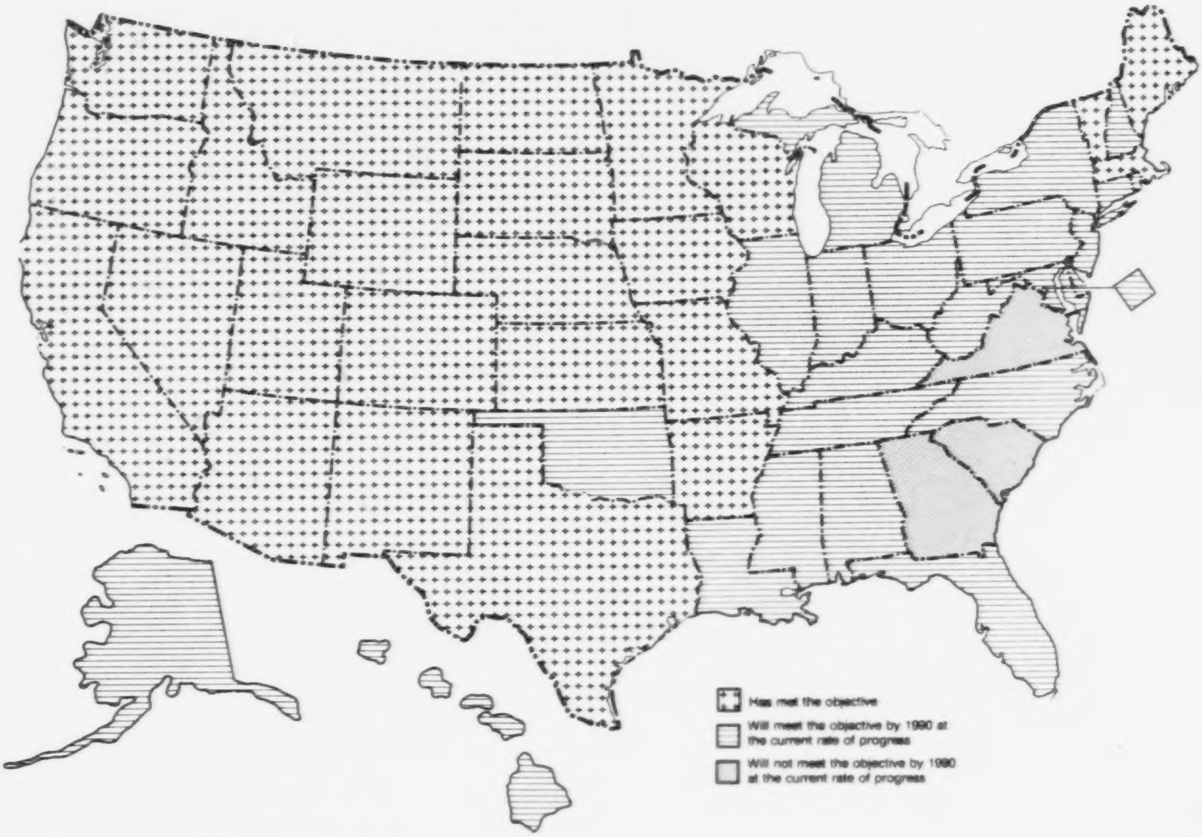
Seven states have met the Surgeon General's 1990 objective for infant mortality for all races. Another thirty-three will meet the goal. Eleven states will not meet the 1990 objective at their current rates of progress.

Progress Toward the Infant Mortality Goal, Nonwhites, 1983


Has met the objective
Will meet the objective by 1990 at the current rate of progress
Will not meet the objective by 1990 at the current rate of progress
Is moving in the wrong direction
Has insufficient data

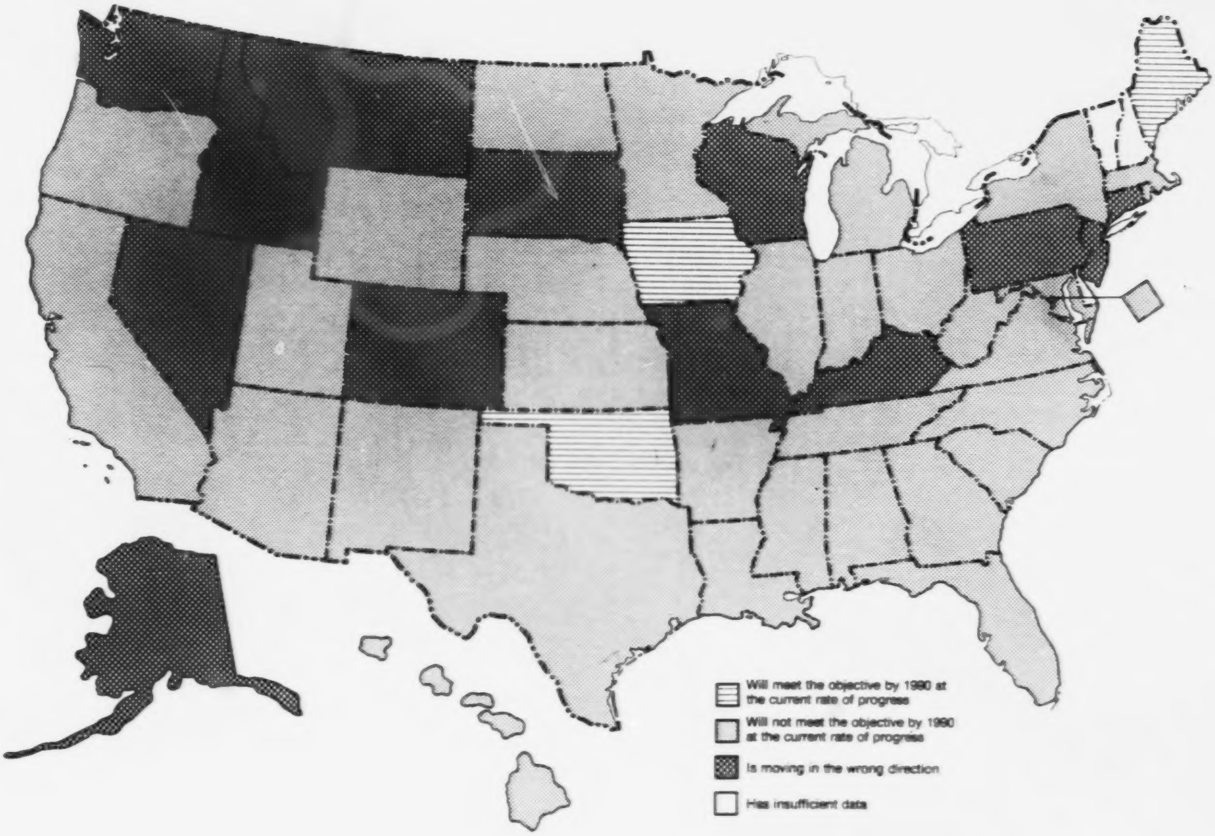
Of the thirty-eight states whose nonwhite infant mortality rates can be calculated reliably, eighteen states will fail to meet the objective for nonwhite infant mortality by 1990 at their current rates of progress. One state, Wisconsin, actually is moving in the wrong direction. If current trends continue, thirteen states will meet the objective by 1990. Six states have already reached the objective.

Progress Toward the Neonatal Mortality Goal, All Races, 1983


Has met the objective
Will meet the objective by 1990 at the current rate of progress
Will not meet the objective by 1990 at the current rate of progress

By 1983, twenty-four states had met the Surgeon General's 1990 goal for neonatal mortality, and an additional twenty-four states will reach the goal by 1990 if current rates of progress continue. Three states, Virginia, South Carolina, and Georgia, will not reach the objective.

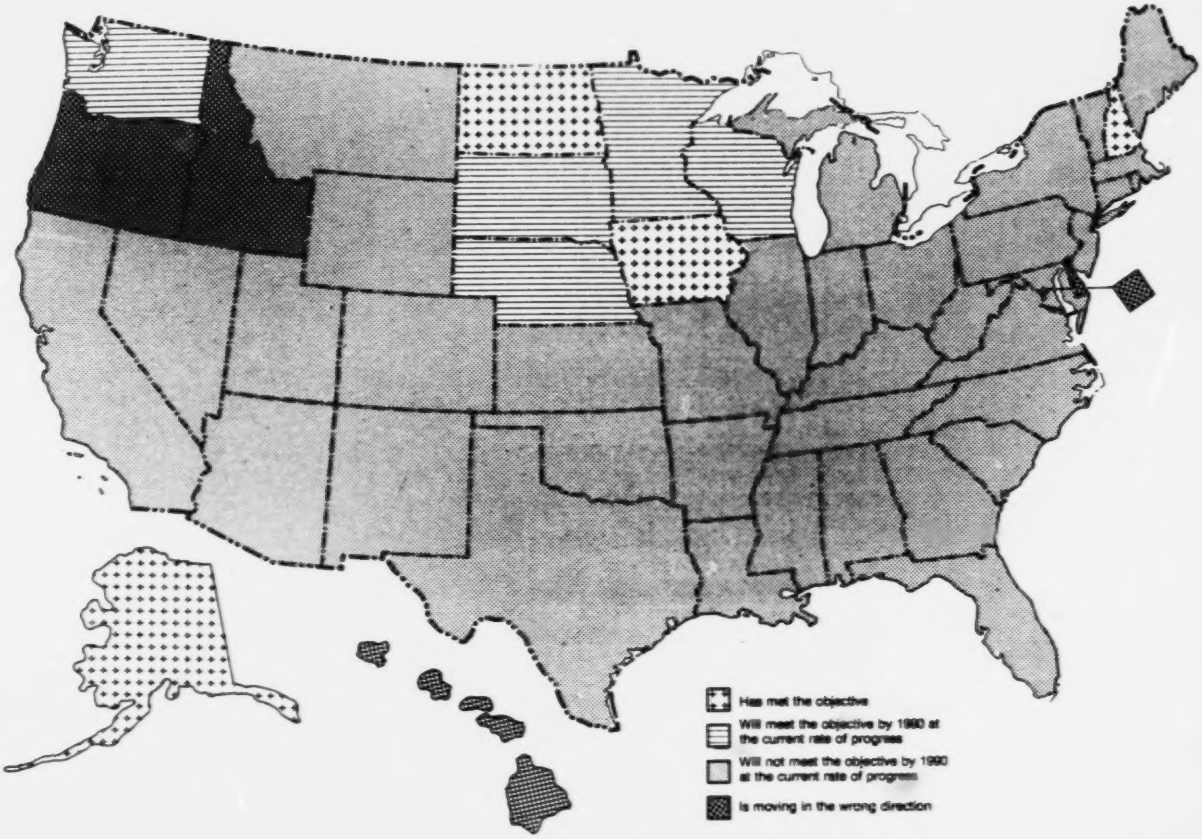
Progress Toward the Postneonatal Mortality Goal, All Races, 1983



▤ Will meet the objective by 1990 at the current rate of progress
▒ Will not meet the objective by 1990 at the current rate of progress
▩ Is moving in the wrong direction
☐ Has insufficient data

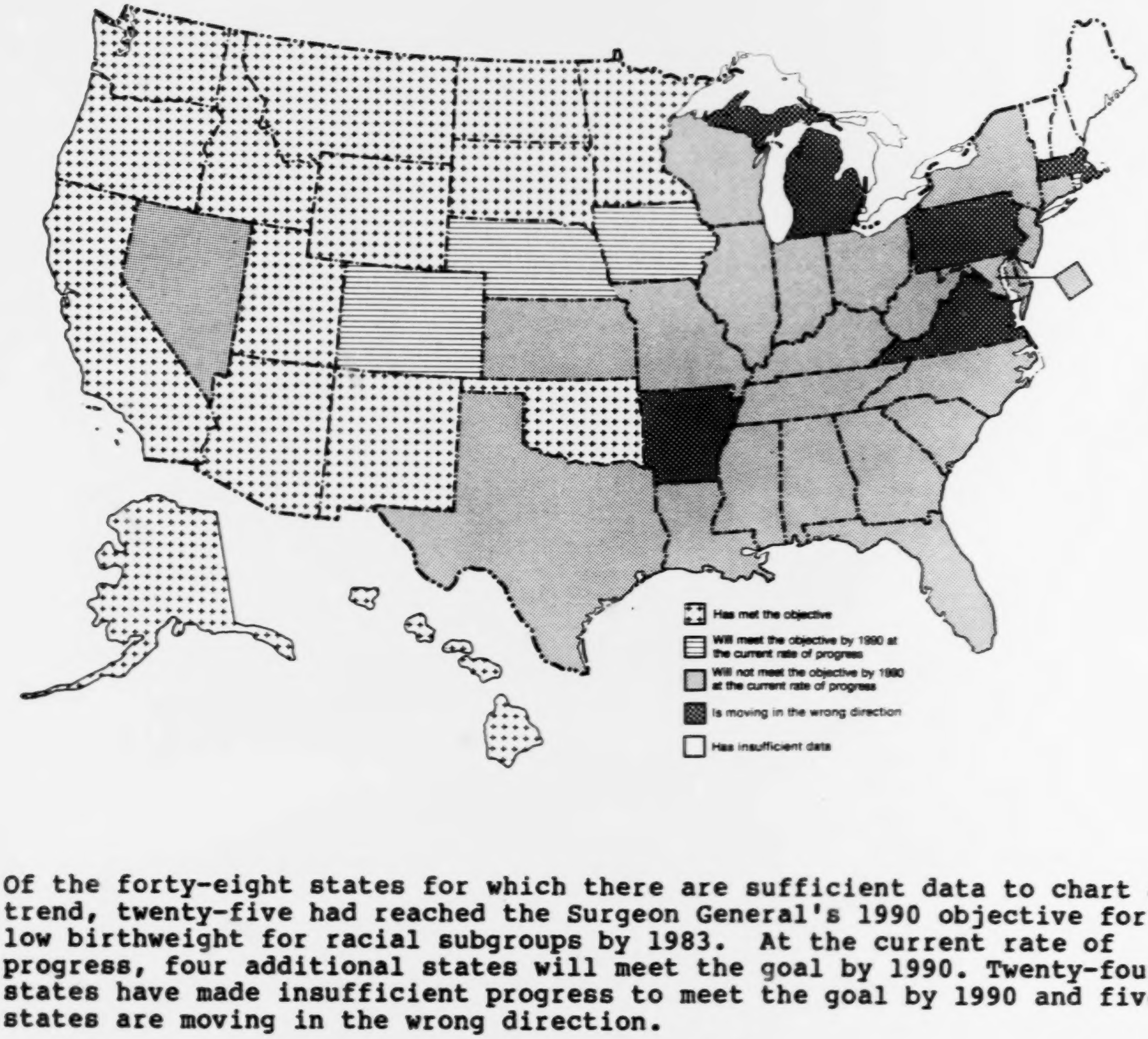
In 1983, no state had met the Surgeon General's 1990 objective for postneonatal mortality. At current rates of progress, only three states will reach the goal by 1990. Thirty-two states are not improving rapidly enough to meet the goal by the target date. Thirteen states are moving in the wrong direction. Three states have insufficient data to chart a trend.

Progress Toward the Low Birthweight Goal, All Races, 1983


Has met the objective
Will meet the objective by 1990 at the current rate of progress
Will not meet the objective by 1990 at the current rate of progress
Is moving in the wrong direction

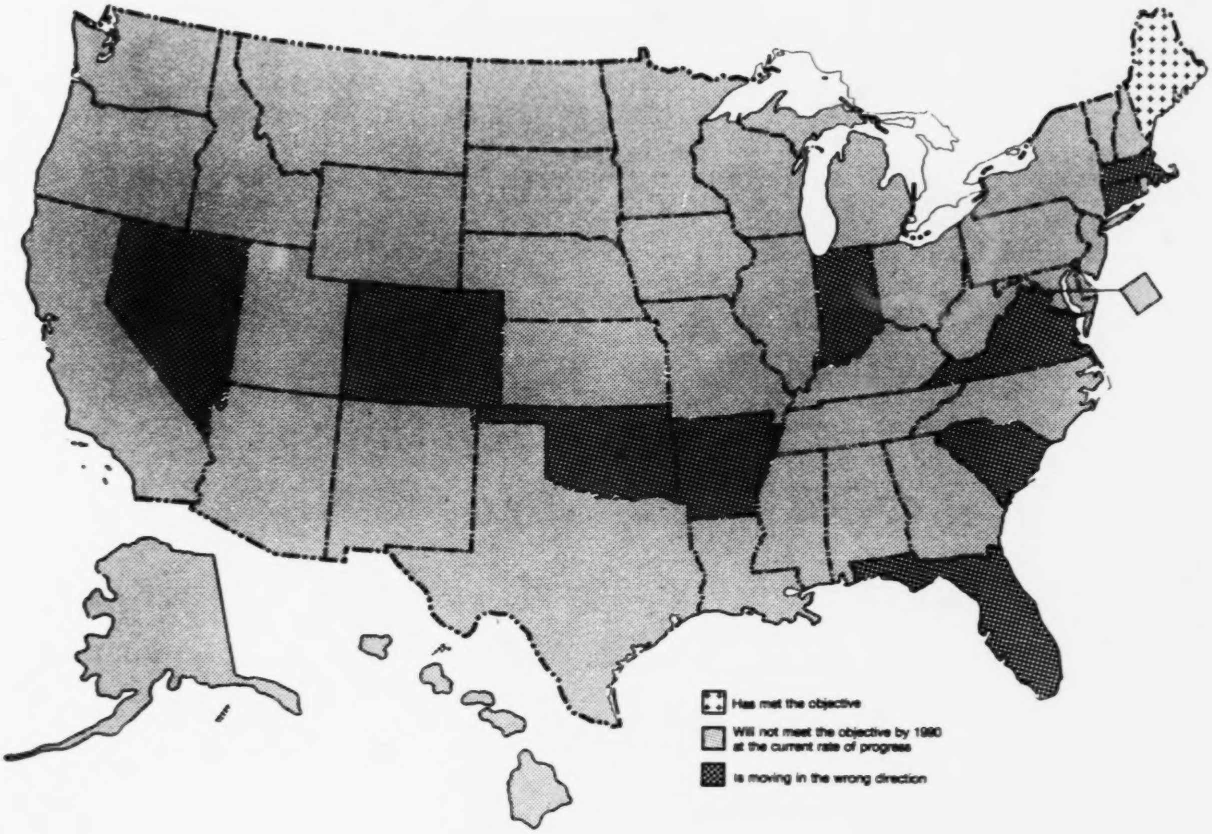
Four states had reached the Surgeon General's low birthweight objective for all races in 1983. Another five states will meet the goal if progress continues at current rates. However, at the current level of progress, thirty-seven states will not reach the objective and six states actually are moving in the wrong direction.

Progress Toward the Low Birthweight Goal, Nonwhites, 1983


Has met the objective
Will meet the objective by 1990 at the current rate of progress
Will not meet the objective by 1990 at the current rate of progress
Is moving in the wrong direction
Has insufficient data

Of the forty-eight states for which there are sufficient data to chart a trend, twenty-five had reached the Surgeon General's 1990 objective for low birthweight for racial subgroups by 1983. At the current rate of progress, four additional states will meet the goal by 1990. Twenty-four states have made insufficient progress to meet the goal by 1990 and five states are moving in the wrong direction.

Progress Toward the Early Prenatal Care Goal, All Races, 1983


Has met the objective
Will not meet the objective by 1990 at the current rate of progress
Is moving in the wrong direction

By 1983, no state had reached the Surgeon General's 1990 objective for early prenatal care, and at current rates of progress only one will. Ten states actually are moving in the wrong direction.

PROGRESS TOWARD THE OBJECTIVES

Will the state meet the Surgeon General's 1990 Objectives for neonatal and postneonatal mortality at the current rate of progress?

	NEONATAL MORTALITY		POSTNEONATAL MORTALITY	
	YES	NO	YES	NO
Alabama	☒	☐	☐	☒
Alaska	☒	☐	☐	☒
Arizona	☒	☐	☐	☒
Arkansas	☒	☐	☐	☒
California	☒	☐	☐	☒
Colorado	☒	☐	☐	☒
Connecticut	☒	☐	☐	☒
Delaware	☒	☐	*	*
District of Columbia	☒	☐	☐	☒
Florida	☒	☐	☐	☒
Georgia	☐	☒	☐	☒
Hawaii	☒	☐	☐	☒
Idaho	☒	☐	☐	☒
Illinois	☒	☐	☐	☒
Indiana	☒	☐	☐	☒
Iowa	☒	☐	☒	☐
Kansas	☒	☐	☐	☒
Kentucky	☒	☐	☐	☒
Louisiana	☒	☐	☐	☒
Maine	☒	☐	☒	☐
Maryland	☒	☐	☐	☒
Massachusetts	☒	☐	☐	☒
Michigan	☒	☐	☐	☒
Minnesota	☒	☐	☐	☒
Mississippi	☒	☐	☐	☒
Missouri	☒	☐	☐	☒
Montana	☒	☐	☐	☒
Nebraska	☒	☐	☐	☒
Nevada	☒	☐	☐	☒
New Hampshire	☒	☐	*	*
New Jersey	☒	☐	☐	☒
New Mexico	☒	☐	☐	☒
New York	☒	☐	☐	☒
North Carolina	☒	☐	☐	☒
North Dakota	☒	☐	☐	☒
Ohio	☒	☐	☐	☒
Oklahoma	☒	☐	☒	☐
Oregon	☒	☐	☐	☒
Pennsylvania	☒	☐	☐	☒
Rhode Island	☒	☐	☐	☒
South Carolina	☐	☒	☐	☒
South Dakota	☒	☐	☐	☒
Tennessee	☒	☐	☐	☒
Texas	☒	☐	☐	☒
Utah	☒	☐	☐	☒
Vermont	☒	☐	*	*
Virginia	☐	☒	☐	☒
Washington	☒	☐	☐	☒
West Virginia	☒	☐	☐	☒
Wisconsin	☒	☐	☐	☒
Wyoming	☒	☐	☐	☒
United States	*	☐	☐	*

* insufficient data

PROGRESS TOWARD THE OBJECTIVES

Will the state meet the Surgeon General's 1990 Objectives for infant mortality at the current rate of progress?

	All Races		Non-Whites	
	YES	NO	YES	NO
Alabama	☐	☒	☐	☒
Alaska	☐	☒	☐	☒
Arizona	☒	☐	☒	☐
Arkansas	☒	☐	☒	☐
California	☒	☐	☒	☐
Colorado	☐	☒	☒	☐
Connecticut	☒	☐	☐	☒
Delaware	☒	☐	☒	☐
District of Columbia	☒	☐	☒	☐
Florida	☒	☐	☐	☒
Georgia	☐	☒	☐	☒
Hawaii	☒	☐	☒	☐
Idaho	☒	☐	*	*
Illinois	☒	☐	☐	☒
Indiana	☒	☐	☒	☐
Iowa	☒	☐	*	*
Kansas	☒	☐	☐	☒
Kentucky	☐	☒	☐	☒
Louisiana	☒	☐	☒	☐
Maine	☒	☐	*	*
Maryland	☒	☐	☒	☐
Massachusetts	☒	☐	☐	☒
Michigan	☒	☐	☐	☒
Minnesota	☒	☐	☒	☐
Mississippi	☐	☒	☐	☒
Missouri	☒	☐	☒	☐
Montana	☒	☐	*	*
Nebraska	☒	☐	☒	☐
Nevada	☒	☐	*	*
New Hampshire	☐	☒	*	*
New Jersey	☐	☒	☐	☒
New Mexico	☒	☐	☒	☐
New York	☒	☐	☒	☐
North Carolina	☒	☐	☐	☒
North Dakota	☒	☐	*	*
Ohio	☒	☐	☐	☒
Oklahoma	☒	☐	☒	☐
Oregon	☒	☐	*	*
Pennsylvania	☒	☐	☐	☒
Rhode Island	☒	☐	*	*
South Carolina	☐	☒	☐	☒
South Dakota	☒	☐	☒	☐
Tennessee	☒	☐	☐	☒
Texas	☒	☐	☒	☐
Utah	☒	☐	*	*
Vermont	☒	☐	*	*
Virginia	☐	☒	☐	☒
Washington	☒	☐	☒	☐
West Virginia	☒	☐	*	*
Wisconsin	☒	☐	☐	☒
Wyoming	☐	☒	*	*
United States	☒	☐	☒	☐

* insufficient data

PROGRESS TOWARD THE OBJECTIVES

Will the state meet the Surgeon General's 1990 Objectives for low birthweight at the current rate of progress?

	All Races		Non-Whites	
	YES	NO	YES	NO
Alabama	☐	☒	☐	☒
Alaska	☒	☐	☒	☐
Arizona	☐	☒	☒	☐
Arkansas	☐	☒	☐	☒
California	☐	☒	☒	☐
Colorado	☐	☒	☒	☐
Connecticut	☐	☒	☐	☒
Delaware	☐	☒	☐	☒
District of Columbia	☐	☒	☐	☒
Florida	☐	☒	☐	☒
Georgia	☐	☒	☐	☒
Hawaii	☐	☒	☒	☐
Idaho	☐	☒	☒	☐
Illinois	☐	☒	☐	☒
Indiana	☐	☒	☐	☒
Iowa	☒	☐	☒	☐
Kansas	☐	☒	☐	☒
Kentucky	☐	☒	☐	☒
Louisiana	☐	☒	☐	☒
Maine	☐	☒	*	*
Maryland	☐	☒	☐	☒
Massachusetts	☐	☒	☐	☒
Michigan	☐	☒	☐	☒
Minnesota	☒	☐	☒	☐
Mississippi	☐	☒	☐	☒
Missouri	☐	☒	☐	☒
Montana	☐	☒	☒	☐
Nebraska	☒	☐	☒	☐
Nevada	☐	☒	☐	☒
New Hampshire	☒	☐	*	*
New Jersey	☐	☒	☐	☒
New Mexico	☐	☒	☒	☐
New York	☐	☒	☐	☒
North Carolina	☐	☒	☐	☒
North Dakota	☒	☐	☒	☐
Ohio	☐	☒	☐	☒
Oklahoma	☐	☒	☒	☐
Oregon	☐	☒	☒	☐
Pennsylvania	☐	☒	☐	☒
Rhode Island	☐	☒	☒	☐
South Carolina	☐	☒	☐	☒
South Dakota	☒	☐	☒	☐
Tennessee	☐	☒	☐	☒
Texas	☐	☒	☐	☒
Utah	☐	☒	☒	☐
Vermont	*	*	*	*
Virginia	☐	☒	☐	☒
Washington	☒	☐	☒	☐
West Virginia	☐	☒	☐	☒
Wisconsin	☒	☐	☐	☒
Wyoming	☐	☒	☒	☐
United States	☐	☒	☐	☒

* insufficient data

PROGRESS TOWARD THE OBJECTIVES

Will the state meet the Surgeon General's 1990 Objectives for early prenatal care at the current rate of progress?

	All Races		Non-Whites	
	YES	NO	YES	NO
Alabama	☐	☒	☐	☒
Alaska	☐	☒	☐	☒
Arizona	☐	☒	☐	☒
Arkansas	☐	☒	☐	☒
California	☐	☒	☐	☒
Colorado	☐	☒	☐	☒
Connecticut	☐	☒	☐	☒
Delaware	☐	☒	☐	☒
District of Columbia	☐	☒	☐	☒
Florida	☐	☒	☐	☒
Georgia	☐	☒	☐	☒
Hawaii	☐	☒	☐	☒
Idaho	☐	☒	☐	☒
Illinois	☐	☒	☐	☒
Indiana	☐	☒	☐	☒
Iowa	☐	☒	☐	☒
Kansas	☐	☒	☐	☒
Kentucky	☐	☒	☐	☒
Louisiana	☐	☒	☐	☒
Maine	☒	☐	☒	☐
Maryland	☐	☒	☐	☒
Massachusetts	☐	☒	☐	☒
Michigan	☐	☒	☐	☒
Minnesota	☐	☒	☐	☒
Mississippi	☐	☒	☐	☒
Missouri	☐	☒	☐	☒
Montana	☐	☒	☐	☒
Nebraska	☐	☒	☐	☒
Nevada	☐	☒	☐	☒
New Hampshire	☐	☒	☐	☒
New Jersey	☐	☒	☐	☒
New Mexico	☐	☒	☐	☒
New York	☐	☒	☐	☒
North Carolina	☐	☒	☐	☒
North Dakota	☐	☒	☐	☒
Ohio	☐	☒	☐	☒
Oklahoma	☐	☒	☐	☒
Oregon	☐	☒	☐	☒
Pennsylvania	☐	☒	☐	☒
Rhode Island	☐	☒	☐	☒
South Carolina	☐	☒	☐	☒
South Dakota	☐	☒	☐	☒
Tennessee	☐	☒	☐	☒
Texas	☐	☒	☐	☒
Utah	☐	☒	☐	☒
Vermont	☐	☒	☐	☒
Virginia	☐	☒	☐	☒
Washington	☐	☒	☐	☒
West Virginia	☐	☒	☐	☒
Wisconsin	☐	☒	☐	☒
Wyoming	☐	☒	☐	☒
United States	☐	☒	☐	☒

ALABAMA

State Fact Sheet, 1983

Births

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	38,432	20,629	59,061
To women age 19 and under	5,788	5,482	11,270
To women under age 15	66	208	274

Teen Births

(As percentage of all births)

To women age 19 and under	15.1%	26.6%	19.1%
To women under age 15	0.2	1.0	0.5

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:

To all women	6.0%	11.6%	7.9%
To women age 19 and under	8.5	12.8	10.6

Percentage of all low birthweight births:

To women age 19 and under	21.5%	29.3%	25.5%

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:

To all women	81.3%	58.2%	73.2%
To women age 19 and under	59.0	42.2	50.9

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:

To all women	4.0%	10.0%	6.1%
To women age 19 and under	9.2	14.8	11.9

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	10.3	18.3	13.1
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	6.9	10.9	8.3
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	3.4	7.5	4.8

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Alabama

Surgeon General's 1990 Goals Fact Sheet

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:		Total change needed to reach 1990 goal	Average change needed per year to reach 1990 goal	Average change per year since 1978
To all women, 1984	7.9%	-2.9	-.48	-.08
To white women, 1984	5.7	-.7	-.12	-.08
To nonwhite women, 1984	12.1	-3.1	-.52	-.03

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:				
To all women, 1984	73.6%	16.4	2.73	0.40
To white women, 1984	81.7	8.3	1.38	0.27
To nonwhite women, 1984	59.0	31.0	5.17	0.68

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births:				
For all infants, 1984	12.9	-3.9	-.65	-.53
For white infants, 1984	9.6	-.6	-.10	-.42
For nonwhite infants, 1984	19.0	-7.0	-1.17	-.73
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1984	8.7	-2.2	-.37	-.38
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1984	4.2	-1.7	-.28	-.15

To meet the Surgeon General's 1990 goals for low birthweight births, Alabama will have to improve its rate of progress by 6 times for all races, 1.5 times for whites, and 17 times for nonwhites. To meet the goal for early prenatal care, Alabama will have to improve its rate of progress by 7 times for all races, 5 times for whites, and 7.5 times for nonwhites. Alabama will meet the goal for infant mortality for whites if progress continues at about the same rate as for the past six years. To meet the goals for infant mortality, it will have to increase its rate of progress slightly for all races and improve at 1.5 times that for nonwhites. Alabama will meet the goal for neonatal mortality if progress continues at about the same rate as for the past six years; to meet the goal for postneonatal mortality, however, it will have to double its rate of progress.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Alabama

Medicaid, WIC, and AFDC Fact Sheet

Medicaid

Benefits provided to:	Yes	No
All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines		✓
All pregnant women who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines		✓
Medically needy children and pregnant women		✓

Medicaid eligibility level as a percent of the federal poverty level:

16%

WIC

Women and children actually served as a percent of the eligible population: 38%

AFDC

Program includes benefits at the federal level for:

	Yes	No
Pregnant women with no other children:		
. from medical verification		✓
. from sixth month or later		✓
Two-parent unemployed families:		✓

Monthly payment level for a family of three:

$118

As a percent of the standard of need ($384):

31%

As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($737.50):

16%

ALASKA

State Fact Sheet, 1983

	White	Nonwhite	Total
Births			
To all women	8,426	3,572	11,998
To women age 19 and under	628	531	1,159
To women under age 15	3	8	11
Teen Births			
(As percentage of all births)			
To women age 19 and under	7.5%	14.9%	9.7%
To women under age 15	---	0.2	0.1
Low Birthweight Births			
Percentage of births that are low birthweight:			
To all women	4.5%	5.0%	4.7%
To women age 19 and under	6.1	---	5.4
Percentage of all low birthweight births:			
To women age 19 and under	10.0%	---	11.1%
Prenatal Care			
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:			
To all women	79.0%	65.9%	75.2%
To women age 19 and under	59.6	51.0	55.7
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:			
To all women	3.5%	7.2%	4.6%
To women age 19 and under	7.2	12.6	9.6
Infant Mortality			
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	10.7	16.5	12.4
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	5.8	8.4	6.6
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	4.9	---	5.8

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Alaska

Surgeon General's 1990 Goals Fact Sheet

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:

		Total change needed to reach 1990 goal	Average change needed per year to reach 1990 goal	Average change per year since 1978
To all women, 1983	4.7%	0.0	0.00	0.00
To white women, 1983	4.5	0.0	0.00	0.00
To nonwhite women, 1983	5.0	0.0	0.00	0.00

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:

To all women, 1983	75.2%	14.8	2.11	0.72
To white women, 1983	79.0	11.0	1.57	0.54
To nonwhite women, 1983	65.9	24.1	3.44	1.18

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births:

For all infants, 1983	12.4	-3.4	-.49	-.40
For white infants, 1983	10.7	-1.7	-.24	-.56
For nonwhite infants, 1983	16.5	-4.5	-.64	-.04
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1983	6.6	-.1	-.01	-.56
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1983	5.8	-3.3	-.47	0.16

Alaska has met the Surgeon General's 1990 goals for low birthweight births for all races, whites, and nonwhites. To meet the goal for early prenatal care, Alaska will have to triple its rate of progress for all races, whites, and nonwhites. It will meet the goal for infant mortality for whites if progress continues at about the same rate as for the past five years. To meet the infant mortality goal for all races, Alaska will have to increase its rate of progress slightly. For nonwhites, it will have to improve at 16 times its present rate of progress. Alaska will meet the goal for neonatal mortality if progress continues at about the same rate as for the past five years. The state is moving in the wrong direction on the goal for postneonatal mortality.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Alaska

Medicaid, WIC, and AFDC Fact Sheet

Medicaid

Benefits provided to:	Yes	No
All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines	✓	
All pregnant women who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines	✓	
Medically needy children and pregnant women		✓

Medicaid eligibility level as a percent of the federal poverty level:

78%

WIC

Women and children actually served as a percent of the eligible population: 27%

AFDC

Program includes benefits at the federal level for:

	Yes	No
Pregnant women with no other children:		
. from medical verification		✓
. from sixth month or later	✓	
Two-parent unemployed families:		✓

Monthly payment level for a family of three:

$719

As a percent of the standard of need ($719):

100%

As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($921.67):

78%

ARIZONA

State Fact Sheet, 1983

	White	Nonwhite	Total
Births			
To all women	44,927	8,858	53,785
To women age 19 and under	6,154	1,744	7,898
To women under age 15	66	39	105
Teen Births			
(As percentage of all births)			
To women age 19 and under	13.7%	19.7%	14.7%
To women under age 15	0.1	0.4	0.2
Low Birthweight Births			
Percentage of births that are low birthweight:			
To all women	5.8%	7.3%	6.1%
To women age 19 and under	8.7	8.7	8.7
Percentage of all low birthweight births:			
To women age 19 and under	20.4%	23.4%	21.0%
Prenatal Care			
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:			
To all women	74.8%	61.2%	72.6%
To women age 19 and under	56.6	50.6	55.3
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:			
To all women	6.5%	13.9%	7.7%
To women age 19 and under	12.8	18.8	14.1
Infant Mortality			
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	8.9	12.3	9.5
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	5.7	6.7	5.8
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	3.3	5.6	3.7

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Arizona

Surgeon General's 1990 Goals Fact Sheet

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:		Total change needed to reach 1990 goal	Average change needed per year to reach 1990 goal	Average change per year since 1978
To all women, 1984	6.1%	-1.1	-.18	0.00
To white women, 1984	6.1	-1.1	-.18	0.05
To nonwhite women, 1984	7.1	0.0	0.00	0.00

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:

To all women, 1983	72.6%	17.4	2.49	1.20
To white women, 1983	74.8	15.2	2.17	1.04
To nonwhite women, 1983	61.2	28.8	4.11	2.18

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births:

For all infants, 1983	9.5	-.5	-.07	-.72
For white infants, 1983	8.9	0.0	0.00	0.00
For nonwhite infants, 1983	12.3	-.3	-.04	-.82
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1983	5.8	0.0	0.00	0.00
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1983	3.7	-1.2	-.17	-.08

Arizona has met the Surgeon General's 1990 goals for low birthweight births for nonwhites. No progress toward the goal for low birthweight has been made for all races, and for whites the state is moving in the wrong direction. To meet the goal for early prenatal care, it will have to double its rate of progress for all races, whites, and nonwhites. Arizona will meet the goals for infant mortality for all races, whites, and nonwhites if progress continues at about the same rate as for the past five years. Arizona has met the goal for neonatal mortality; to meet the goal for postneonatal mortality, however, it will have to double its rate of progress.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Arizona

Medicaid, WIC, and AFDC Fact Sheet

Medicaid

Benefits provided to:	Yes	No	Medicaid eligibility level as a percent of the federal poverty level:
All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines	✓		
All pregnant women who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines	✓		32%
Medically needy children and pregnant women	✓		

WIC

Women and children actually served as a percent of the eligible population: 27%

AFDC

Program includes benefits at the federal level for:	Yes	No
Pregnant women with no other children:		
. from medical verification		✓
. from sixth month or later	✓	
Two-parent unemployed families:		✓

Monthly payment level for a family of three:

$233

As a percent of the standard of need ($233):

100%

As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($737.50):

32%

ARKANSAS

State Fact Sheet, 1983

Births

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	26,120	8,876	34,996
To women age 19 and under	4,682	2,632	7,314
To women under age 15	54	123	177

Teen Births

(As percentage of all births)

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To women age 19 and under	17.9%	29.7%	20.9%
To women under age 15	0.2	1.4	0.5

Low Birthweight Births

	White	Nonwhite	Total
Percentage of births that are low birthweight:			
To all women	6.1%	12.8%	7.8%
To women age 19 and under	7.7	15.6	10.5
Percentage of all low birthweight births:			
To women age 19 and under	22.4%	36.1%	28.1%

Prenatal Care

	White	Nonwhite	Total
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:			
To all women	73.9%	50.5%	68.1%
To women age 19 and under	56.0	38.2	49.8
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:			
To all women	5.9%	11.9%	7.4%
To women age 19 and under	11.8	16.9	13.6

Infant Mortality

	White	Nonwhite	Total
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	9.1	15.3	10.7
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	5.6	7.9	6.2
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	3.5	7.4	4.5

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Arkansas

Surgeon General's 1990 Goals Fact Sheet

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:		Total change needed to reach 1990 goal	Average change needed per year to reach 1990 goal	Average change per year since 1978
To all women, 1983	7.8%	-2.8	-.40	-.02
To white women, 1983	6.1	-1.1	-.16	0.00
To nonwhite women, 1983	12.8	-3.8	-.54	0.00

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:		Total change needed to reach 1990 goal	Average change needed per year to reach 1990 goal	Average change per year since 1978
To all women, 1983	68.1%	21.9	3.13	-.08
To white women, 1983	73.9	16.1	2.30	-.08
To nonwhite women, 1983	50.5	39.5	5.64	-.26

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births:		Total change needed to reach 1990 goal	Average change needed per year to reach 1990 goal	Average change per year since 1978
For all infants, 1983	10.7	-1.7	-.24	-1.14
For white infants, 1983	9.1	-.1	-.01	-1.04
For nonwhite infants, 1983	15.3	-3.3	-.47	-1.36
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1983	6.2	0.0	0.00	0.00
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1983	4.5	-2.0	-.29	-.28

To meet the Surgeon General's 1990 goal for low birthweight births for all races, Arkansas will have to increase its rate of progress by 20 times. The state is moving in the wrong direction on low birthweight for whites and nonwhites. Arkansas also is moving in the wrong direction on the goal for early prenatal care for all races, whites, and nonwhites. It will meet the goals for infant mortality for all races, whites, and nonwhites if progress continues at about the same rate as for the past five years. The state has met the goal for neonatal mortality for all races. To meet the goal for postneonatal mortality, it will have to increase its rate of progress slightly.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Arkansas

Medicaid, WIC, and AFDC Fact Sheet

Medicaid

Benefits provided to:

	Yes	No
All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines	✓	
All pregnant women who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines		✓
Medically needy children and pregnant women	✓	

Medicaid eligibility level as a percent of the federal poverty level:

26%

WIC

Women and children actually served as a percent of the eligible population: 23%

AFDC

Program includes benefits at the federal level for:

	Yes	No
Pregnant women with no other children:		
. from medical verification		✓
. from sixth month or later		✓
Two-parent unemployed families:		✓

Monthly payment level for a family of three:

$192

As a percent of the standard of need ($234):

82%

As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($737.50):

26%

CALIFORNIA

State Fact Sheet, 1983

	White	Nonwhite	Total
Births			
To all women	344,384	91,759	436,143
To women age 19 and under	39,516	11,555	51,071
To women under age 15	560	306	866
Teen Births			
(As percentage of all births)			
To women age 19 and under	11.5%	12.6%	11.7%
To women under age 15	0.2	0.3	0.2
Low Birthweight Births			
Percentage of births that are low birthweight:			
To all women	5.3%	8.7%	6.0%
To women age 19 and under	6.8	10.7	7.7
Percentage of all low birthweight births:			
To women age 19 and under	14.8%	15.5%	15.0%
Prenatal Care			
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:			
To all women	77.6%	75.0%	77.1%
To women age 19 and under	58.4	57.0	58.1
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:			
To all women	4.7%	4.9%	4.8%
To women age 19 and under	9.3	9.1	9.3
Infant Mortality			
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	9.4	11.0	9.7
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	6.0	7.3	6.2
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	3.4	3.7	3.5

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

California

Surgeon General's 1990 Goals Fact Sheet

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:

		Total change needed to reach 1990 goal	Average change needed per year to reach 1990 goal	Average change per year since 1978
To all women, 1983	6.0%	-1.0	-.14	-.08
To white women, 1983	5.3	-.3	-.04	-.06
To nonwhite women, 1983	8.7	0.0	0.00	0.00

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:

To all women, 1983	77.1%	12.9	1.84	0.78
To white women, 1983	77.6	12.4	1.77	0.80
To nonwhite women, 1983	75.0	15.0	2.14	0.72

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births:

For all infants, 1983	9.7	-.7	-.10	-.42
For white infants, 1983	9.4	-.4	-.06	-.36
For nonwhite infants, 1983	11.0	0.0	0.00	0.00
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1983	6.2	0.0	0.00	0.00
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1983	3.5	-1.0	-.14	-.12

California has met the Surgeon General's 1990 goal for low birthweight births for nonwhites and will meet the goal for whites at its current rate of progress. To meet the goal for all races, it will have to improve at 1.75 times its rate of progress. To meet the goal for early prenatal care, it will have to double its rate of progress for all races and whites and triple its rate of progress for nonwhites. California has met the goal for infant mortality for nonwhites and will meet the goal for all races and whites if progress continues at about the same rate as for the past five years. The state has met the goal for neonatal mortality; to meet the goal for postneonatal mortality, however, it will have to increase its rate of progress slightly.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

California

Medicaid, WIC, and AFDC Fact Sheet

Medicaid

Benefits provided to:	Yes	No	Medicaid eligibility level as a percent of the federal poverty level:
All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines	✓		
All pregnant women who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines	✓		75%
Medically needy children and pregnant women	✓		

WIC

Women and children actually served as a percent of the eligible population: 29%

AFDC

Program includes benefits at the federal level for:	Yes	No
Pregnant women with no other children:		
. from medical verification	✓	
. from sixth month or later	✓	
Two-parent unemployed families:	✓	

Monthly payment level for a family of three:

$555

As a percent of the standard of need ($555):

100%

As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($737.50):

75%

COLORADO

State Fact Sheet, 1983

Births

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	50,186	4,476	54,662
To women age 19 and under	5,590	676	6,266
To women under age 15	68	14	82

Teen Births

(As percentage of all births)

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To women age 19 and under	11.1%	15.1%	11.5%
To women under age 15	0.1	0.3	0.2

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	7.6%	11.6%	7.9%
To women age 19 and under	10.5	15.9	11.1

Percentage of all low birthweight births:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To women age 19 and under	15.4%	20.7%	16.0%

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	77.2%	67.7%	76.4%
To women age 19 and under	50.1	49.5	50.0

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	5.5%	9.1%	5.8%
To women age 19 and under	13.8	13.9	13.8

Infant Mortality

	White	Nonwhite	Total
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	10.0	10.7	10.0
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	5.7	7.8	5.9
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	4.2	---	4.1

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Colorado

Surgeon General's 1990 Goals Fact Sheet

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:

		Total change needed to reach 1990 goal	Average change needed per year to reach 1990 goal	Average change per year since 1978
To all women, 1984	7.6%	-2.6	-.43	-.10
To white women, 1984	7.3	-2.3	-.38	-.08
To nonwhite women, 1984	10.8	-1.8	-.30	-.32

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:

To all women, 1983	76.4%	13.6	1.94	-.06
To white women, 1983	77.2	12.8	1.83	-.06
To nonwhite women, 1983	67.7	22.3	3.19	0.34

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births:

For all infants, 1984	10.2	-1.2	-.20	-.17
For white infants, 1984	10.0	-1.0	-.17	-.17
For nonwhite infants, 1984	12.2	-.2	-.03	-.18
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1984	5.8	0.0	0.00	0.00
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1984	4.3	-1.8	-.30	0.00

Colorado will meet the Surgeon General's goal for low birthweight for nonwhites at its current rate of progress. To meet the goal for all races and whites, it will have to double its rate of progress. Colorado is moving in the wrong direction on the goal for early prenatal care for all races and whites. To meet the early prenatal care goal, progress for nonwhites will have to improve by 9.5 times. The state has met the goal for neonatal mortality; it is moving in the wrong direction, however, on the goal for postneonatal mortality.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Colorado

Medicaid, WIC, and AFDC Fact Sheet

Medicaid

Benefits provided to:	Yes	No
All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines		✓
All pregnant women who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines		✓
Medically needy children and pregnant women		✓

Medicaid eligibility level as a percent of the federal poverty level:

47%

WIC

Women and children actually served as a percent of the eligible population:	36%

AFDC

Program includes benefits at the federal level for:

	Yes	No
Pregnant women with no other children:		
. from medical verification		✓
. from sixth month or later	✓	
Two-parent unemployed families:	✓	

Monthly payment level for a family of three:

$346

As a percent of the standard of need ($421):

82%

As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($737.50):

47%

CONNECTICUT

State Fact Sheet, 1983

Births

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	35,351	5,746	41,097
To women age 19 and under	2,782	1,297	4,079
To women under age 15	47	52	99

Teen Births

(As percentage of all births)

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To women age 19 and under	7.9%	22.6%	9.9%
To women under age 15	0.1	0.9	0.2

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	5.6%	11.8%	6.4%
To women age 19 and under	9.3	14.0	10.8

Percentage of all low birthweight births:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To women age 19 and under	13.1%	26.9%	16.6%

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	88.7%	66.7%	85.7%
To women age 19 and under	64.1	47.2	58.8

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	1.9%	7.9%	2.7%
To women age 19 and under	7.1	12.6	8.8

Infant Mortality

	White	Nonwhite	Total
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	8.9	17.6	10.1
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	6.8	13.7	7.8
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	2.1	---	2.3

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Connecticut

Surgeon General's 1990 Goals Fact Sheet

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:		Total change needed to reach 1990 goal	Average change needed per year to reach 1990 goal	Average change per year since 1978
To all women, 1984	6.6%	-1.6	-.27	-.02
To white women, 1984	5.7	-.7	-.12	-.02
To nonwhite women, 1984	12.2	-3.2	-.53	-.08

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:				
To all women, 1983	85.7%	4.3	0.61	-.12
To white women, 1983	88.7	1.3	0.19	0.08
To nonwhite women, 1983	66.7	23.3	3.33	-.96

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births:				
For all infants, 1984	10.3	-1.3	-.22	-.22
For white infants, 1984	9.2	-.2	-.03	-.13
For nonwhite infants, 1984	17.1	-5.1	-.85	-.82
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1984	7.4	-.9	-.15	-.32
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1984	2.9	-.4	-.07	0.10

To meet the Surgeon General's 1990 goals for low birthweight births, Connecticut will have to improve its rate of progress 13.5 times for all races, 6 times for whites, and 6.5 times for nonwhites. To meet the goal for early prenatal care, it will have to double its rate of progress for whites; the state is moving in the wrong direction for all races and nonwhites. Connecticut will meet the goal for infant mortality for all races and whites if progress continues at about the same rate as for the past five years. To meet the infant mortality goal for nonwhites, it will have to improve its rate of progress slightly. The state will meet the goal for neonatal mortality if progress continues at about the same rate as for the past six years; Connecticut is moving in the wrong direction on the goal for postneonatal mortality, however.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Connecticut

Medicaid, WIC, and AFDC Fact Sheet

Medicaid

Benefits provided to:	Yes	No	Medicaid eligibility level as a percent of the federal poverty level:
All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines	✓		
All pregnant women who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines	✓		66%
Medically needy children and pregnant women	✓		

WIC

Women and children actually served as a percent of the eligible population:	65%

AFDC

Program includes benefits at the federal level for:	Yes	No
Pregnant women with no other children:		
. from medical verification		✓
. from sixth month or later	✓	
Two-parent unemployed families:	✓	

Monthly payment level for a family of three:

$487

As a percent of the standard of need ($487):

100%

As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($737.50):

66%

DELAWARE

State Fact Sheet, 1983

	White	Nonwhite	Total
Births			
To all women	6,849	2,381	9,230
To women age 19 and under	763	709	1,472
To women under age 15	13	34	47
Teen Births			
(As percentage of all births)			
To women age 19 and under	11.1%	29.8%	15.9%
To women under age 15	0.2	1.4	0.5
Low Birthweight Births			
Percentage of births that are low birthweight:			
To all women	5.3%	12.5%	7.2%
To women age 19 and under	7.6	14.8	11.1
Percentage of all low birthweight births:			
To women age 19 and under	15.9%	35.2%	24.6%
Prenatal Care			
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:			
To all women	82.1%	60.6%	76.6%
To women age 19 and under	58.1	48.8	53.6
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:			
To all women	3.1%	8.9%	4.6%
To women age 19 and under	8.3	12.0	10.0
Infant Mortality			
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	7.3	17.6	10.0
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	4.8	12.6	6.8
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	---	---	---

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Delaware

Surgeon General's 1990 Goals Fact Sheet

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:		Total change needed to reach 1990 goal	Average change needed per year to reach 1990 goal	Average change per year since 1978
To all women, 1983	7.2%	-2.2	-.31	0.00
To white women, 1983	5.3	-.3	-.04	-.02
To nonwhite women, 1983	12.5	-3.5	-.50	-.06

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:				
To all women, 1983	76.6%	13.4	1.91	0.28
To white women, 1983	82.1	7.9	1.13	0.36
To nonwhite women, 1983	60.6	29.4	4.20	0.14

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births:				
For all infants, 1983	10.0	-1.0	-.14	-.64
For white infants, 1983	7.3	0.0	0.00	0.00
For nonwhite infants, 1983	17.6	-5.6	-.80	-1.12
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1983	6.8	-.3	-.04	-.56
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births (n/a)	---	---	---	---

To meet the Surgeon General's 1990 goals for low birthweight births, Delaware will have to double its rate of progress for whites and significantly increase its rate for nonwhites. The state is moving in the wrong direction on the goal for low birthweight for all races. To meet the goal for early prenatal care, Delaware will have to improve by 7 times its rate of progress for all races, 3 times for whites, and 20 times for nonwhites. It has met the goal for infant mortality for whites and will meet the goals for infant mortality for all races and nonwhites if progress continues at about the same rate as for the past five years. Delaware will meet the goal for neonatal mortality if progress continues at about the same rate as for the past five years. Progress toward the postneonatal mortality goal cannot be calculated for Delaware because of insufficient data.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Delaware

Medicaid, WIC, and AFDC Fact Sheet

Medicaid

Benefits provided to:	Yes	No	Medicaid eligibility level as a percent of the federal poverty level:
All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines		✓	
All pregnant women who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines	✓		39%
Medically needy children and pregnant women		✓	

WIC

Women and children actually served as a percent of the eligible population: 31%

AFDC

Program includes benefits at the federal level for:	Yes	No
Pregnant women with no other children:		
. from medical verification		✓
. from sixth month or later	✓	
Two-parent unemployed families:	✓	

Monthly payment level for a family of three:

$287

As a percent of the standard of need ($287):

100%

As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($737.50):

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

State Fact Sheet, 1983

Births

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	1,719	7,614	9,333
To women age 19 and under	101	1,616	1,717
To women under age 15	---	48	48

Teen Births

(As percentage of all births)

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To women age 19 and under	5.9%	21.2%	18.4%
To women under age 15	---	0.6	0.5

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	6.7%	14.5%	13.1%
To women age 19 and under	---	13.6	13.3

Percentage of all low birthweight births:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To women age 19 and under	---	19.8%	18.6%

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	76.0%	48.0%	59.0%
To women age 19 and under	---	41.5	41.3

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	5.8%	10.8%	11.1%
To women age 19 and under	---	18.7	18.3

Infant Mortality

	White	Nonwhite	Total
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	---	21.0	19.3
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	---	14.8	14.1
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	---	6.2	5.1

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

District of Columbia

Surgeon General's 1990 Goals Fact Sheet

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:		Total change needed to reach 1990 goal	Average change needed per year to reach 1990 goal	Average change per year since 1978
To all women, 1983	13.1%	-8.1	-1.16	0.00
To white women, 1983	6.7	-1.7	-.24	0.00
To nonwhite women, 1983	14.5	-5.5	-.79	0.06

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:				
To all women, 1983	59.0%	31.0	4.43	0.18
To white women, 1983	76.0	14.0	2.00	1.02
To nonwhite women, 1983	55.0	35.0	5.00	-.10

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births:				
For all infants, 1983	19.3	-10.3	-1.47	-1.60
For white infants (n/a)	---	---	---	---
For nonwhite infants, 1983	21.0	-9.0	-1.29	-1.74
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1983	14.1	-7.6	-1.09	-1.22
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1983	5.2	-2.7	-.39	-.38

The District is moving in the wrong direction on the Surgeon General's 1990 goal for low birthweight births for nonwhites. No progress has been made toward the low birthweight goal for whites and all races. To meet the goal for early prenatal care, the District of Columbia will have to improve its rate of progress by 2 times for whites and by 24 times for all races. The District is moving in the wrong direction in early prenatal care for nonwhites. It will meet the goals for infant mortality for all races and nonwhites if progress continues at about the same rate as for the past five years. Data for whites are insufficient to compute progress in infant mortality. The District of Columbia will meet the goal for neonatal mortality if progress continues at about the same rate as for the past five years. To meet the goal for postneonatal mortality, it will have to increase its rate of progress slightly.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

District of Columbia

Medicaid, WIC, and AFDC Fact Sheet

Medicaid

Benefits provided to:	Yes	No	Medicaid eligibility level as a percent of the federal poverty level:
All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines	✓		
All pregnant women who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines	✓		44%
Medically needy children and pregnant women	✓		

WIC

Women and children actually served as a percent of the eligible population: 47%

AFDC

Program includes benefits at the federal level for:	Yes	No
Pregnant women with no other children:		
. from medical verification	✓	
. from sixth month or later	✓	
Two-parent unemployed families:	✓	

Monthly payment level for a family of three:

$327

As a percent of the standard of need ($654):

50%

As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($737.50):

44%

FLORIDA

State Fact Sheet, 1983

Births

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	109,895	39,183	149,078
To women age 19 and under	13,664	9,600	23,264
To women under age 15	172	463	635

Teen Births

(As percentage of all births)

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To women age 19 and under	12.4%	24.5%	15.6%
To women under age 15	0.2	1.2	0.4

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	5.9%	11.8%	7.4%
To women age 19 and under	7.7	13.6	10.1

Percentage of all low birthweight births:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To women age 19 and under	16.2%	28.2%	21.2%

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	74.1%	51.6%	68.2%
To women age 19 and under	47.6	36.5	43.0

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	6.8%	13.2%	8.5%
To women age 19 and under	15.7	17.8	16.6

Infant Mortality

	White	Nonwhite	Total
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	9.9	18.5	12.2
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	6.4	11.2	7.7
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	3.5	7.4	4.5

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Florida

Surgeon General's 1990 Goals Fact Sheet

Low Birthweight Births

		Total change needed to reach 1990 goal	Average change needed per year to reach 1990 goal	Average change per year since 1978
Percentage of births that are low birthweight:				
To all women, 1984	7.4%	-2.4	-.40	-.07
To white women, 1984	6.0	-1.0	-.17	-.03
To nonwhite women, 1984	11.7	-2.7	-.45	-.05

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:				
To all women, 1984	67.7%	22.3	3.72	-.35
To white women, 1984	73.3	16.7	2.78	-.42
To nonwhite women, 1984	51.1	38.9	6.48	-.50

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births:				
For all infants, 1984	10.8	-1.8	-.30	-.55
For white infants, 1984	8.5	0.0	0.00	0.00
For nonwhite infants, 1984	17.7	-5.7	-.95	-.40
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1984	6.9	-.4	-.07	-.40
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1984	3.9	-1.4	-.23	-.15

To meet the Surgeon General's 1990 goals for low birthweight births, Florida will have to increase its rate of progress nearly 6 times for all races and whites, and 4 times for nonwhites. Florida is moving in the wrong direction on the goal for early prenatal care for all races, whites, and nonwhites. The state has met the goal for infant mortality for whites and will meet the goal for all races if progress continues at about the same rate as for the past six years. To meet the infant mortality goal for nonwhites, it will have to double its current rate of progress. Florida will meet the goal for neonatal mortality if progress continues at about the same rate as for the past six years; to meet the goal for postneonatal mortality, however, it will have to increase its rate of progress 1.5 times.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Florida

Medicaid, WIC, and AFDC Fact Sheet

Medicaid

Benefits provided to:	Yes	No	Medicaid eligibility level as a percent of the federal poverty level:
All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines	✓		
All pregnant women who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines	✓		33%
Medically needy children and pregnant women	✓		

WIC

Women and children actually served as a percent of the eligible population: 30%

AFDC

Program includes benefits at the federal level for:	Yes	No
Pregnant women with no other children:		
. from medical verification		✓
. from sixth month or later	✓	
Two-parent unemployed families:		✓

Monthly payment level for a family of three:

$240

As a percent of the standard of need ($400):

60%

As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($737.50):

33%

GEORGIA

State Fact Sheet, 1983

Births

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	57,508	32,524	90,032
To women age 19 and under	8,237	8,063	16,300
To women under age 15	110	360	470

Teen Births

(As percentage of all births)

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To women age 19 and under	14.3%	24.8%	18.1%
To women under age 15	0.2	1.1	0.5

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	6.1%	12.6%	8.4%
To women age 19 and under	7.7	14.7	11.1

Percentage of all low birthweight births:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To women age 19 and under	18.2%	28.9%	23.9%

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	81.8%	63.4%	75.2%
To women age 19 and under	61.8	48.4	55.2

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	3.9%	8.2%	5.4%
To women age 19 and under	8.0	12.5	10.2

Infant Mortality

	White	Nonwhite	Total
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	9.9	19.5	13.4
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	6.8	12.9	9.0
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	3.1	6.5	4.4

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Georgia

Surgeon General's 1990 Goals Fact Sheet

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:

		Total change needed to reach 1990 goal	Average change needed per year to reach 1990 goal	Average change per year since 1978
To all women, 1984	8.2%	-3.2	-.53	-.08
To white women, 1984	5.9	-.9	-.15	-.03
To nonwhite women, 1984	12.3	-3.3	-.55	-.13

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:

To all women, 1984	75.9%	14.1	2.35	0.73
To white women, 1984	82.6	7.4	1.23	0.55
To nonwhite women, 1984	63.6	26.4	4.40	0.85

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births:

For all infants, 1984	13.4	-4.4	-.73	-.33
For white infants, 1984	10.1	-1.1	-.18	-.28
For nonwhite infants, 1984	19.5	-7.5	-1.25	-.33
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1984	9.1	-2.6	-.43	-.20
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1984	4.3	-1.8	-.30	-.15

To meet the Surgeon General's 1990 goals for low birthweight births, Georgia will have to increase its rate of progress by 6 times for all races. The state is moving in the wrong direction on the goals for whites and nonwhites. To meet the goal for early prenatal care, Georgia will have to triple its progress for all races, double its progress for whites, and increase its rate of progress by 5 times for nonwhites. The state will meet the goal for infant mortality for whites if progress continues at about the same rate as for the past six years. To meet the infant mortality goal for all races, Georgia will have to double its rate of progress, and for nonwhites it will have to quadruple its rate of progress. It will have to double its rate of progress to meet the goals for neonatal mortality and for postneonatal mortality.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Georgia

Medicaid, WIC, and AFDC Fact Sheet

Medicaid

Benefits provided to:	Yes	No
All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines	✓	
All pregnant women who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines	✓	
Medically needy children and pregnant women	✓	

Medicaid eligibility level as a percent of the federal poverty level:

30%

WIC

Women and children actually served as a percent of the eligible population: 44%

AFDC

Program includes benefits at the federal level for:	Yes	No
Pregnant women with no other children:		
. from medical verification		✓
. from sixth month or later		✓
Two-parent unemployed families:		✓

Monthly payment level for a family of three:

$223

As a percent of the standard of need ($366):

61%

As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($737.50):

30%

HAWAII

State Fact Sheet, 1983

Births

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	4,846	14,277	19,123
To women age 19 and under	397	1,622	2,019
To women under age 15	1	14	15

Teen Births

(As percentage of all births)

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To women age 19 and under	8.2%	11.4%	10.6%
To women under age 15	---	0.1	0.1

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	5.8%	7.5%	7.0%
To women age 19 and under	7.6	10.1	9.6

Percentage of all low birthweight births:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To women age 19 and under	10.7%	15.3%	14.3%

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	75.1%	73.8%	74.1%
To women age 19 and under	58.1	55.3	55.8

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	4.2%	5.9%	5.5%
To women age 19 and under	9.1	10.3	10.1

Infant Mortality

	White	Nonwhite	Total
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	10.3	9.1	9.4
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	7.0	6.1	6.3
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	---	3.0	3.1

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Hawaii

Surgeon General's 1990 Goals Fact Sheet

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:

		Total change needed to reach 1990 goal	Average change needed per year to reach 1990 goal	Average change per year since 1978
To all women, 1984	7.3%	-2.3	-.38	0.02
To white women, 1984	5.8	-.8	-.13	0.03
To nonwhite women, 1984	8.0	0.0	0.00	0.00

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:

To all women, 1984	75.9%	14.1	2.35	0.65
To white women, 1984	79.5	10.5	1.75	0.97
To nonwhite women, 1984	74.3	15.7	2.62	0.48

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births:

For all infants, 1983	9.4	-.4	-.06	-.34
For white infants, 1983	10.3	-1.3	-.19	-.04
For nonwhite infants, 1983	9.1	0.0	0.00	0.00
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1984	6.6	-.1	-.02	-.17
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1984	3.3	-.8	-.13	-.03

Hawaii has met the Surgeon General's 1990 goals for low birthweight births for nonwhites. The state is moving in the wrong direction on the goal for low birthweight for all races and for whites. To meet the goal for early prenatal care, Hawaii will have to increase its progress 3.5 times for all races, 2 times for whites, and 5.5 times for nonwhites. It has met the goal for infant mortality for nonwhites and will meet the goal for all races if progress continues at about the same rate as for the past six years. For white infant mortality, Hawaii will have to increase its rate of progress nearly 5 times. The state will meet the goal for neonatal mortality if progress continues at about the same rate as for the past six years; to meet the goal for postneonatal mortality, however, it will have to increase its rate of progress 4.5 times.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Hawaii

Medicaid, WIC, and AFDC Fact Sheet

Medicaid

Benefits provided to:	Yes	No
All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines		✓
All pregnant women who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines	✓	
Medically needy children and pregnant women	✓	

Medicaid eligibility level as a percent of the federal poverty level:

55%

WIC

Women and children actually served as a percent of the eligible population: 16%

AFDC

Program includes benefits at the federal level for:

	Yes	No
Pregnant women with no other children:		
. from medical verification		✓
. from sixth month or later	✓	
Two-parent unemployed families:	✓	

Monthly payment level for a family of three:

$468

As a percent of the standard of need ($468):

100%

As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($848.33):

55%

IDAHO

State Fact Sheet, 1983

Births

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	18,129	619	18,748
To women age 19 and under	2,112	98	2,210
To women under age 15	19	2	21

Teen Births

(As percentage of all births)

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To women age 19 and under	11.6%	15.8%	11.8%
To women under age 15	0.1	0.3	0.1

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	5.5%	6.8%	5.6%
To women age 19 and under	8.1	---	8.2

Percentage of all low birthweight births:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To women age 19 and under	17.1%	---	17.4%

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	76.0%	66.0%	75.7%
To women age 19 and under	57.3	41.1	56.5

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	5.3%	9.6%	5.4%
To women age 19 and under	11.3	---	11.5

Infant Mortality

	White	Nonwhite	Total
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	10.7	---	10.8
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	5.8	---	5.8
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	4.9	---	5.0

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Idaho

Surgeon General's 1990 Goals Fact Sheet

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:

		Total change needed to reach 1990 goal	Average change needed per year to reach 1990 goal	Average change per year since 1978
To all women, 1983	5.6%	-.6	-.09	0.00
To white women, 1983	5.5	-.5	-.07	-.02
To nonwhite women, 1983	6.8	0.0	0.00	0.00

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:

		Total change needed to reach 1990 goal	Average change needed per year to reach 1990 goal	Average change per year since 1978
To all women, 1983	75.7%	14.3	2.04	0.30
To white women, 1983	76.0	14.0	2.00	0.28
To nonwhite women, 1983	66.0	24.0	3.43	0.90

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births:

		Total change needed to reach 1990 goal	Average change needed per year to reach 1990 goal	Average change per year since 1978
For all infants, 1984	9.7	-.7	-.12	-.33
For white infants, 1984	9.7	-.7	-.12	-.35
For nonwhite infants (n/a)	---	---	---	---
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1984	4.6	0.0	0.00	0.00
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1984	5.1	-2.6	-.43	0.12

Idaho has met the Surgeon General's 1990 goal for low birthweight births for nonwhites, but to meet the goal for whites it will have to triple its rate of progress. Idaho is moving in the wrong direction on the goal for all races. To meet the goal for prenatal care, it will have to improve its rate of progress by 7 times for all races, 2 times for whites, and 4 times for nonwhites. Idaho will meet the goal for infant mortality for all races and whites if progress continues at about the same rate as for the past six years. Progress toward the infant mortality goal for nonwhites cannot be calculated because of insufficient data. The state has met the goal for neonatal mortality; it is moving in the wrong direction on the goal for postneonatal mortality.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Idaho

Medicaid, WIC, and AFDC Fact Sheet

Medicaid

Benefits provided to:	Yes	No	Medicaid eligibility level as a percent of the federal poverty level:
All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines		✓	
All pregnant women who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines		✓	41%
Medically needy children and pregnant women		✓	

WIC

Women and children actually served as a percent of the eligible population:	27%

AFDC

Program includes benefits at the federal level for:	Yes	No
Pregnant women with no other children:		
. from medical verification		✓
. from sixth month or later	✓	
Two-parent unemployed families:		✓

Monthly payment level for a family of three:

$304

As a percent of the standard of need ($554):

55%

As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($737.50):

41%

ILLINOIS

State Fact Sheet, 1983

	White	Nonwhite	Total
Births			
To all women	136,972	41,913	178,885
To women age 19 and under	13,678	10,686	24,364
To women under age 15	122	394	516
Teen Births			
(As percentage of all births)			
To women age 19 and under	10.0%	25.5%	13.6%
To women under age 15	0.1	0.9	0.3
Low Birthweight Births			
Percentage of births that are low birthweight:			
To all women	5.3%	13.3%	7.2%
To women age 19 and under	7.6	14.3	10.5
Percentage of all low birthweight births:			
To women age 19 and under	14.2%	27.4%	19.9%
Prenatal Care			
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:			
To all women	81.5%	65.7%	77.8%
To women age 19 and under	57.4	51.1	54.7
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:			
To all women	3.3%	7.0%	4.2%
To women age 19 and under	9.1	10.4	9.6
Infant Mortality			
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	9.7	21.4	12.4
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	6.7	12.9	8.2
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	2.9	8.5	4.2

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Illinois

Surgeon General's 1990 Goals Fact Sheet

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:

		Total change needed to reach 1990 goal	Average change needed per year to reach 1990 goal	Average change per year since 1978
To all women, 1984	7.1%	-2.1	-.35	-.05
To white women, 1984	5.3	-.3	-.05	-.05
To nonwhite women, 1984	13.1	-4.1	-.68	0.00

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:

To all women, 1984	77.9%	12.1	2.02	0.62
To white women, 1984	81.5	8.5	1.42	0.62
To nonwhite women, 1984	66.2	23.8	3.97	0.67

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births:

For all infants, 1984	12.0	-3.0	-.50	-.62
For white infants, 1984	9.4	-.4	-.07	-.57
For nonwhite infants, 1984	20.4	-8.4	-1.40	-.78
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1984	8.1	-1.6	-.27	-.47
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1984	3.9	-1.4	-.23	-.15

Illinois will meet the Surgeon General's 1990 goal for low birthweight births for whites if progress continues at about the same rate as the past six years. To meet the goal for all races, it will have to improve at 7 times its current rate of progress. For nonwhites, Illinois is moving in the wrong direction. To meet the goal for early prenatal care, Illinois will have to double its rate of progress for all races, triple its rate of progress for whites, and improve at 6 times its rate of progress for nonwhites. The state will meet the goal for infant mortality for all races and whites if progress continues at about the same rate as for the past six years. For nonwhites, Illinois will have to double its rate of progress. It will meet the goal for neonatal mortality if progress continues at about the same rate as for the past six years. To meet the postneonatal mortality goal, Illinois will have to increase its rate of progress 1.5 times.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Illinois

Medicaid, WIC, and AFDC Fact Sheet

Medicaid

Benefits provided to:	Yes	No	Medicaid eligibility level as a percent of the federal poverty level:
All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines	✓		
All pregnant women who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines	✓		41%
Medically needy children and pregnant women	✓		

WIC

Women and children actually served as a percent of the eligible population:	40%

AFDC

Program includes benefits at the federal level for:	Yes	No
Pregnant women with no other children:		
. from medical verification		✓
. from sixth month or later		✓
Two-parent unemployed families:	✓	

Monthly payment level for a family of three:

$302

As a percent of the standard of need ($632):

48%

As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($737.50):

41%

INDIANA

State Fact Sheet, 1983

Births

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	71,316	9,498	80,814
To women age 19 and under	9,940	2,387	12,327
To women under age 15	94	94	188

Teen Births

(As percentage of all births)

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To women age 19 and under	13.9%	25.1%	15.3%
To women under age 15	0.1	1.0	0.2

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	5.6%	11.8%	6.3%
To women age 19 and under	7.8	14.0	9.0

Percentage of all low birthweight births:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To women age 19 and under	19.3%	29.9%	21.7%

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	79.5%	57.1%	77.2%
To women age 19 and under	59.2	41.0	56.1

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	4.0%	10.2%	4.6%
To women age 19 and under	8.4	15.6	9.6

Infant Mortality

	White	Nonwhite	Total
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	10.7	17.0	11.4
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	7.2	10.2	7.5
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	3.5	6.7	3.9

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Indiana

Surgeon General's 1990 Goals Fact Sheet

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:

		Total change needed to reach 1990 goal	Average change needed per year to reach 1990 goal	Average change per year since 1978
To all women, 1983	6.3%	-1.3	-.19	-.04
To white women, 1983	5.6	-.6	-.09	-.04
To nonwhite women, 1983	11.8	-2.8	-.40	-.02

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:

To all women, 1983	77.2%	12.8	1.83	-.02
To white women, 1983	79.5	10.5	1.50	0.16
To nonwhite women, 1983	57.1	32.9	4.70	-1.34

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births:

For all infants, 1983	11.4	-2.4	-.34	-.34
For white infants, 1983	10.7	-1.7	-.24	-.24
For nonwhite infants, 1983	17.0	-5.0	-.71	-1.06
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1983	7.5	-1.0	-.14	-.22
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1983	3.9	-1.4	-.20	-.12

To meet the Surgeon General's 1990 goals for low birthweight births, Indiana will have to increase its rate of progress for all races by 5 times, for whites by 2 times, and for nonwhites by 20 times. To meet the goal for early prenatal care, it will have to improve at 9 times its rate of progress for whites. Indiana is moving in the wrong direction on prenatal care for all races and for nonwhites. Indiana will meet the goals for infant mortality for all races, whites, and nonwhites if progress continues at about the same rate as for the past five years. The state will meet the goal for neonatal mortality if progress continues at about the same rate as for the past six years. To meet the goal for postneonatal mortality, it will have to improve its rate of progress slightly.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Indiana

Medicaid, WIC, and AFDC Fact Sheet

Medicaid

Benefits provided to:	Yes	No
All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines		✓
All pregnant women who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines		✓
Medically needy children and pregnant women		✓

Medicaid eligibility level as a percent of the federal poverty level:

35%

WIC

Women and children actually served as a percent of the eligible population: 35%

AFDC

Program includes benefits at the federal level for:

	Yes	No
Pregnant women with no other children:		
. from medical verification		✓
. from sixth month or later		✓
Two-parent unemployed families:		✓

Monthly payment level for a family of three:

$256

As a percent of the standard of need ($307):

83%

As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($737.50):

35%

IOWA

State Fact Sheet, 1983

Births

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	41,592	1,670	43,262
To women age 19 and under	3,965	323	4,288
To women under age 15	25	5	30

Teen Births

(As percentage of all births)

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To women age 19 and under	9.5%	19.3%	9.9%
To women under age 15	0.1	0.3	0.1

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	4.9%	9.4%	5.0%
To women age 19 and under	7.0	10.5	7.2

Percentage of all low birthweight births:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To women age 19 and under	13.7%	21.7%	14.3%

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	86.1%	73.5%	85.6%
To women age 19 and under	66.8	60.7	66.4

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	2.1%	6.1%	2.2%
To women age 19 and under	6.4	---	6.6

Infant Mortality

	White	Nonwhite	Total
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	8.6	---	8.9
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	5.5	---	5.6
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	3.1	---	3.3

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Iowa

Surgeon General's 1990 Goals Fact Sheet

Prenatal Care

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:

		Total change needed to reach 1990 goal	Average change needed per year to reach 1990 goal	Average change per year since 1978
To all women, 1983	5.0%	0.0	0.00	0.00
To white women, 1983	4.9	0.0	0.00	0.00
To nonwhite women, 1983	9.4	-.4	-.06	-.42

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:

To all women, 1983	85.6%	4.4	0.63	0.40
To white women, 1983	86.1	3.9	0.56	0.40
To nonwhite women, 1983	73.5	16.5	2.36	0.70

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births:

For all infants, 1984	8.9	0.0	0.00	0.00
For white infants, 1984	8.8	0.0	0.00	0.00
For nonwhite infants (n/a)	---	---	---	---
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1984	5.9	0.0	0.00	0.00
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1984	3.0	-.5	-.08	-.12

Iowa has met the Surgeon General's 1990 goals for low birthweight births for all races and for whites and will meet the goal for nonwhites if progress continues at the same rate as the past five years. To meet the goal for early prenatal care, Iowa will have to improve its rate of progress for all races and whites by 1.5 times and significantly increase progress for nonwhites. Iowa has met the goals for infant mortality for all races and whites. Data on nonwhite infant mortality in Iowa are insufficient to chart progress. Iowa has met the neonatal mortality goal; to meet the goal for postneonatal mortality, however, it will have to triple its rate of progress.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Iowa

Medicaid, WIC, and AFDC Fact Sheet

Medicaid

Benefits provided to:	Yes	No
All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines	✓	
All pregnant women who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines	✓	
Medically needy children and pregnant women	✓	

Medicaid eligibility level as a percent of the federal poverty level:

49%

WIC

Women and children actually served as a percent of the eligible population: 42%

AFDC

Program includes benefits at the federal level for:	Yes	No
Pregnant women with no other children:		
. from medical verification		✓
. from sixth month or later		✓
Two-parent unemployed families:	✓	

Monthly payment level for a family of three:

$360

As a percent of the standard of need ($360):

100%

As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($737.50):

49%

KANSAS

State Fact Sheet, 1983

Births

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	35,933	4,466	40,399
To women age 19 and under	4,111	912	5,023
To women under age 15	24	25	49

Teen Births

(As percentage of all births)

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To women age 19 and under	11.4%	20.4%	12.4%
To women under age 15	0.1	0.6	0.1

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	5.5%	10.9%	6.1%
To women age 19 and under	7.0	14.3	8.3

Percentage of all low birthweight births:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To women age 19 and under	14.7%	26.8%	17.1%

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	82.8%	68.5%	81.2%
To women age 19 and under	63.7	54.0	61.9

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	3.0%	6.6%	3.4%
To women age 19 and under	7.6	10.4	8.1

Infant Mortality

	White	Nonwhite	Total
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	10.0	13.0	10.3
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	6.0	6.7	6.1
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	3.9	---	4.2

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Kansas

Surgeon General's 1990 Goals Fact Sheet

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:

		Total change needed to reach 1990 goal	Average change needed per year to reach 1990 goal	Average change per year since 1978
To all women, 1983	6.1%	-1.1	-.16	-.04
To white women, 1983	5.5	-.5	-.07	-.06
To nonwhite women, 1983	10.9	-1.9	-.27	0.00

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:

To all women, 1983	81.2%	8.8	1.26	0.46
To white women, 1983	82.8	7.2	1.03	0.56
To nonwhite women, 1983	68.5	21.5	3.07	-.06

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births:

For all infants, 1984	9.8	-.8	-.13	-.45
For white infants, 1984	8.9	0.0	0.00	0.00
For nonwhite infants, 1984	17.8	-5.8	-.97	-.32
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1984	6.3	0.0	0.00	0.00
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1984	3.5	-1.0	-.17	-.05

To meet the Surgeon General's 1990 goal for low birthweight births, Kansas will have to increase at 4 times its rate of progress for all races and increase its rate of progress for whites slightly. The state is moving in the wrong direction for nonwhites. To meet the goal for early prenatal care, Kansas will have to triple its rate of progress for all races and double its rate of progress for whites. The state is moving in the wrong direction on early prenatal care for nonwhites. Kansas has met the goal for infant mortality for whites and will meet the goal for all races if progress continues at about the same rate as for the past six years. To meet the goal for nonwhites, Kansas will have to triple its current rate of progress. It has met the goal for neonatal mortality. To meet the goal for postneonatal mortality, it will have to triple its current rate of progress.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Kansas

Medicaid, WIC, and AFDC Fact Sheet

Medicaid

Benefits provided to:	Yes	No	Medicaid eligibility level as a percent of the federal poverty level:
All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines	✓		
All pregnant women who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines	✓		49%
Medically needy children and pregnant women	✓		

WIC

Women and children actually served as a percent of the eligible population:	30%

AFDC

Program includes benefits at the federal level for:	Yes	No
Pregnant women with no other children:		
. from medical verification		✓
. from sixth month or later	✓	
Two-parent unemployed families:	✓	

Monthly payment level for a family of three:	$365
As a percent of the standard of need ($365):	100%
As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($737.50):	49%

KENTUCKY

State Fact Sheet, 1983

Births

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	49,371	5,330	54,701
To women age 19 and under	9,101	1,234	10,335
To women under age 15	128	52	180

Teen Births

(As percentage of all births)

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To women age 19 and under	18.4%	23.2%	18.9%
To women under age 15	0.3	1.0	0.3

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	6.4%	11.6%	6.9%
To women age 19 and under	7.9	13.4	8.5

Percentage of all low birthweight births:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To women age 19 and under	22.7%	26.6%	23.4%

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	76.6%	60.7%	75.0%
To women age 19 and under	58.2	46.9	56.9

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	5.0%	9.2%	5.4%
To women age 19 and under	9.6	12.8	10.0

Infant Mortality

	White	Nonwhite	Total
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	11.0	16.5	11.6
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	7.7	9.9	7.9
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	3.4	6.6	3.7

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Kentucky

Surgeon General's 1990 Goals Fact Sheet

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:

		Total change needed to reach 1990 goal	Average change needed per year to reach 1990 goal	Average change per year since 1978
To all women, 1983	6.9%	-1.9	-.27	-.04
To white women, 1983	6.4	-1.4	-.20	0.00
To nonwhite women, 1983	11.6	-2.6	-.37	-.22

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:

To all women, 1983	75.0%	15.0	2.14	1.08
To white women, 1983	76.6	13.4	1.91	0.98
To nonwhite women, 1983	60.7	29.3	4.19	1.76

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births:

For all infants, 1983	11.6	-2.6	-.37	-.22
For white infants, 1983	11.0	-2.0	-.29	-.20
For nonwhite infants, 1983	16.5	-4.5	-.64	-.52
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1984	7.4	-.9	-.15	-.20
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1984	4.1	-1.6	-.27	0.00

To meet the Surgeon General's 1990 goals for low birthweight births, Kentucky will have to increase its rate of progress for all races by 6.5 times and for nonwhites by 1.5 times. The state is moving in the wrong direction on low birthweight for whites. To meet the goal for early prenatal care, the state will have to double its rate of progress for all races, whites, and nonwhites. To meet the goals for infant mortality, Kentucky will have to improve its rate of progress by 1.5 times for all races and whites and slightly improve its rate of progress for nonwhites. It will meet the goal for neonatal mortality if progress continues at about the same rate as for the past six years; Kentucky is moving in the wrong direction on the goal for postneonatal mortality, however.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Kentucky

Medicaid, WIC, and AFDC Fact Sheet

Medicaid

Benefits provided to:	Yes	No	Medicaid eligibility level as a percent of the federal poverty level:
All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines		✓	
All pregnant women who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines		✓	27%
Medically needy children and pregnant women	✓		

WIC

Women and children actually served as a percent of the eligible population: 39%

AFDC

Program includes benefits at the federal level for:	Yes	No
Pregnant women with no other children:		
. from medical verification		✓
. from sixth month or later		✓
Two-parent unemployed families:		✓

Monthly payment level for a family of three:

$197

As a percent of the standard of need ($197):

100%

As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($737.50):

27%

LOUISIANA

State Fact Sheet, 1983

	White	Nonwhite	Total
Births			
To all women	50,161	32,353	82,514
To women age 19 and under	7,198	7,989	15,187
To women under age 15	70	287	357
Teen Births			
(As percentage of all births)			
To women age 19 and under	14.3%	24.7%	18.4%
To women under age 15	0.1	0.9	0.4
Low Birthweight Births			
Percentage of births that are low birthweight:			
To all women	5.8%	13.1%	8.6%
To women age 19 and under	7.7	15.1	11.6
Percentage of all low birthweight births:			
To women age 19 and under	19.2%	28.5%	24.7%
Prenatal Care			
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:			
To all women	85.9%	66.5%	78.3%
To women age 19 and under	71.2	55.0	62.7
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:			
To all women	2.6%	6.9%	4.3%
To women age 19 and under	5.4	9.2	7.4
Infant Mortality			
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	9.8	19.3	13.5
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	6.6	12.6	9.0
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	3.1	6.7	4.5

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Louisiana

Surgeon General's 1990 Goals Fact Sheet

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:

		Total change needed to reach 1990 goal	Average change needed per year to reach 1990 goal	Average change per year since 1978
To all women, 1984	8.5%	-3.5	-.58	-.07
To white women, 1984	5.7	-.7	-.12	-.10
To nonwhite women, 1984	12.9	-3.9	-.65	0.03

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:

To all women, 1984	77.6%	12.4	2.07	0.42
To white women, 1984	85.8	4.2	0.70	0.13
To nonwhite women, 1984	65.1	24.9	4.15	0.77

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births:

For all infants, 1984	12.0	-3.0	-.50	-.88
For white infants, 1984	8.9	0.0	0.00	0.00
For nonwhite infants, 1984	16.8	-4.8	-.80	-1.25
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1984	8.0	-1.5	-.25	-.67
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1984	4.0	-1.5	-.25	-.22

To meet the Surgeon General's 1990 goals for low birthweight births, Louisiana will have to increase its rate of progress for all races by 8 times, and slightly improve progress for whites. For prenatal care, it will have to improve at 5 times its current rate of progress for all races, whites, and nonwhites. It has met the goal for infant mortality for whites and will meet the goals for all races and nonwhites if progress continues at about the same rate as for the past six years. The state will meet the goal for neonatal mortality if progress continues at about the same rate as for the past six years. To meet the goal for postneonatal mortality, it will have to improve its rate of progress slightly.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Louisiana

Medicaid, WIC, and AFDC Fact Sheet

Medicaid

Benefits provided to:	Yes	No	Medicaid eligibility level as a percent of the federal poverty level:
All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines		✓	
All pregnant women who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines		✓	26%
Medically needy children and pregnant women	✓		

WIC

Women and children actually served as a percent of the eligible population: 45%

AFDC

Program includes benefits at the federal level for:	Yes	No
Pregnant women with no other children:		
. from medical verification		✓
. from sixth month or later	✓	
Two-parent unemployed families:		✓

Monthly payment level for a family of three:

$190

As a percent of the standard of need ($579):

33%

As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($737.50):

26%

MAINE

State Fact Sheet, 1983

Births

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	16,343	323	16,666
To women age 19 and under	2,083	44	2,127
To women under age 15	14	1	15

Teen Births

(As percentage of all births)

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To women age 19 and under	12.7%	13.6%	12.8%
To women under age 15	0.1	0.3	0.1

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	5.6%	---	5.6%
To women age 19 and under	7.9	---	7.9

Percentage of all low birthweight births:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To women age 19 and under	18.0%	---	18.0%

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	84.1%	80.9%	84.0%
To women age 19 and under	69.5	---	69.3

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	1.8%	---	1.8%
To women age 19 and under	4.2	---	4.2

Infant Mortality

	White	Nonwhite	Total
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	8.7	---	8.7
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	5.9	---	5.9
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	2.8	---	2.8

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Maine

Surgeon General's 1990 Goals Fact Sheet

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:

		Total change needed to reach 1990 goal	Average change needed per year to reach 1990 goal	Average change per year since 1978
To all women, 1983	5.6%	-.6	-.09	0.04
To white women, 1983	5.6	-.6	-.09	0.06
To nonwhite women (n/a)	---	---	---	---

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:

To all women, 1983	84.0%	6.0	0.86	1.08
To white women, 1983	84.1	5.9	0.84	1.08
To nonwhite women, 1983	80.9	9.1	1.30	1.36

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births:

For all infants, 1983	8.7	0.0	0.00	0.00
For white infants, 1983	8.7	0.0	0.00	0.00
For nonwhite infants (n/a)	---	---	---	---
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1984	4.8	0.0	0.00	0.00
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1984	3.3	-.8	-.13	-.17

Maine is moving in the wrong direction on the Surgeon General's 1990 goal for low birthweight births for all races and whites. Data on nonwhite low birthweight are insufficient to chart progress. Maine will meet the goal for early prenatal care for all races, whites, and nonwhites if progress continues at about the same rate as for the past five years. The state has met the goal for infant mortality for all races and for whites. Data on nonwhite infant mortality are insufficient to chart progress. Maine has also met the goal for neonatal mortality, and will meet the goal for postneonatal mortality if progress continues at about the same rate as for the past six years.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Maine

Medicaid, WIC, and AFDC Fact Sheet

Medicaid

Benefits provided to:	Yes	No
All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines	✓	
All pregnant women who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines	✓	
Medically needy children and pregnant women	✓	

Medicaid eligibility level as a percent of the federal poverty level:

50%

WIC

Women and children actually served as a percent of the eligible population:	38%

AFDC

Program includes benefits at the federal level for:	Yes	No
Pregnant women with no other children:		
. from medical verification		✓
. from sixth month or later		✓
Two-parent unemployed families:	✓	

Monthly payment level for a family of three:

$370

As a percent of the standard of need ($510):

73%

As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($737.50):

50%

MARYLAND

State Fact Sheet, 1983

Births

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	42,834	21,110	63,944
To women age 19 and under	4,332	4,471	8,803
To women under age 15	34	166	200

Teen Births

(As percentage of all births)

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To women age 19 and under	10.1%	21.2%	13.8%
To women under age 15	0.1	0.8	0.3

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	5.5%	12.1%	7.7%
To women age 19 and under	7.3	15.0	11.2

Percentage of all low birthweight births:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To women age 19 and under	13.2%	26.2%	20.0%

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	84.3%	66.5%	78.5%
To women age 19 and under	61.6	49.6	55.6

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	2.9%	7.4%	4.3%
To women age 19 and under	7.7	11.2	9.4

Infant Mortality

	White	Nonwhite	Total
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	8.9	17.5	11.8
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	6.0	12.4	8.1
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	2.9	5.1	3.6

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Maryland

Surgeon General's 1990 Goals Fact Sheet

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:

		Total change needed to reach 1990 goal	Average change needed per year to reach 1990 goal	Average change per year since 1978
To all women, 1984	7.4%	-2.4	-.40	-.07
To white women, 1984	5.4	-.4	-.07	-.08
To nonwhite women, 1984	11.5	-2.5	-.42	-.08

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:

To all women, 1984	79.4%	10.6	1.77	-.30
To white women, 1984	85.4	4.6	0.77	-.02
To nonwhite women, 1984	66.9	23.1	3.85	-.77

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births:

For all infants, 1984	11.1	-2.1	-.35	-.60
For white infants, 1984	9.0	0.0	0.00	0.00
For nonwhite infants, 1984	15.4	-3.4	-.57	-.98
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1984	7.6	-1.1	-.18	-.58
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1984	3.5	-1.0	-.17	-.02

Maryland will meet the Surgeon General's goal for low birthweight for whites if progress continues at about the same rate as the past six years. It will have to increase at 5 times its rate of progress for all races and for nonwhites to meet the goals for low birthweight births. Maryland is moving in the wrong direction on the goal for early prenatal care for all races, whites, and nonwhites. The state has met the goal for infant mortality for whites and will meet the goals for all races and nonwhites if progress continues at about the same rate as for the past six years. It will meet the goal for neonatal mortality if progress continues at about the same rate as for the past five years; to meet the goal for postneonatal mortality, however, it will have to increase its rate of progress by 8.5 times.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Maryland

Medicaid, WIC, and AFDC Fact Sheet

Medicaid

Benefits provided to:	Yes	No	Medicaid eligibility level as a percent of the federal poverty level:
All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines	✓		
All pregnant women who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines	✓		42%
Medically needy children and pregnant women	✓		

WIC

Women and children actually served as a percent of the eligible population: 45%

AFDC

Program includes benefits at the federal level for:	Yes	No
Pregnant women with no other children:		
. from medical verification	✓	
. from sixth month or later	✓	
Two-parent unemployed families:	✓	

Monthly payment level for a family of three:

$313

As a percent of the standard of need ($433):

72%

As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($737.50):

42%

MASSACHUSETTS

State Fact Sheet, 1983

Births

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	68,842	7,239	76,081
To women age 19 and under	5,864	1,058	6,922
To women under age 15	52	34	86

Teen Births

(As percentage of all births)

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To women age 19 and under	8.5%	14.6%	9.1%
To women under age 15	0.1	0.5	0.1

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	5.4%	10.1%	5.9%
To women age 19 and under	7.5	13.4	8.4

Percentage of all low birthweight births:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To women age 19 and under	11.8%	19.3%	13.0%

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	86.6%	76.1%	85.6%
To women age 19 and under	62.4	60.3	62.1

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	2.2%	4.6%	2.4%
To women age 19 and under	7.6	8.0	7.6

Infant Mortality

	White	Nonwhite	Total
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	8.5	14.1	9.1
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	6.1	9.9	6.4
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	2.5	4.1	2.6

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Massachusetts

Surgeon General's 1990 Goals Fact Sheet

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:

		Total change needed to reach 1990 goal	Average change needed per year to reach 1990 goal	Average change per year since 1978
To all women, 1984	5.9%	-.9	-.15	-.10
To white women, 1984	5.4	-.4	-.07	-.12
To nonwhite women, 1984	10.6	-1.6	-.27	0.00

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:

To all women, 1984	85.6%	4.4	0.73	-.37
To white women, 1984	86.6	3.4	0.57	-.30
To nonwhite women, 1984	75.7	14.3	2.38	-.83

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births:

For all infants, 1984	8.9	0.0	0.00	0.00
For white infants, 1984	8.7	0.0	0.00	0.00
For nonwhite infants, 1984	14.6	-2.6	-.43	-.40
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1984	6.0	0.0	0.00	0.00
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1984	2.9	-.4	-.07	-.02

Massachusetts will meet the Surgeon General's goal for low birthweight births for whites if progress continues at about the same rate as for the past six years. To meet the goal for all races, it will have to increase progress 1.5 times. For nonwhites, the state is moving in the wrong direction. Massachusetts is also moving in the wrong direction on the goal for early prenatal care for all races, whites, and nonwhites. It has met the goals for infant mortality for all races and whites and will meet the infant mortality goal for nonwhites if progress continues at about the same rate as for the past six years. The state has met the goal for neonatal mortality; to meet the goal for postneonatal mortality, however, it will have to triple its current rate of progress.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Massachusetts

Medicaid, WIC, and AFDC Fact Sheet

Medicaid

Benefits provided to:	Yes	No	Medicaid eligibility level as a percent of the federal poverty level:
All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines	✓		
All pregnant women who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines	✓		54%
Medically needy children and pregnant women	✓		

WIC

Women and children actually served as a percent of the eligible population: 40%

AFDC

Program includes benefits at the federal level for:	Yes	No
Pregnant women with no other children:		
. from medical verification	✓	
. from sixth month or later	✓	
Two-parent unemployed families:	✓	

Monthly payment level for a family of three:

$396

As a percent of the standard of need ($439):

90%

As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($737.50):

54%

MICHIGAN

State Fact Sheet, 1983

Births

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	109,039	24,079	133,118
To women age 19 and under	11,478	5,462	16,940
To women under age 15	112	218	330

Teen Births

(As percentage of all births)

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To women age 19 and under	10.5%	22.7%	12.7%
To women under age 15	0.1	0.9	0.2

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	5.6%	13.6%	7.0%
To women age 19 and under	8.2	14.4	10.2

Percentage of all low birthweight births:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To women age 19 and under	15.5%	24.0%	18.4%

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	83.3%	71.4%	81.2%
To women age 19 and under	61.7	57.6	60.4

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	2.5%	6.1%	3.1%
To women age 19 and under	6.7	9.8	7.7

Infant Mortality

	White	Nonwhite	Total
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	9.6	21.7	11.8
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	6.4	15.0	8.0
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	3.2	6.6	3.8

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Michigan

Surgeon General's 1990 Goals Fact Sheet

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:

		Total change needed to reach 1990 goal	Average change needed per year to reach 1990 goal	Average change per year since 1978
To all women, 1983	7.0%	-2.0	-.29	-.04
To white women, 1983	5.6	-.6	-.09	-.06
To nonwhite women, 1983	13.6	-4.6	-.66	0.12

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:

To all women, 1983	81.2%	8.8	1.26	0.86
To white women, 1983	83.3	6.7	0.96	0.84
To nonwhite women, 1983	73.9	16.1	2.30	1.46

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births:

For all infants, 1983	11.8	-2.8	-.40	-.40
For white infants, 1983	9.6	-.6	-.09	-.44
For nonwhite infants, 1983	21.7	-9.7	-1.39	-.30
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1983	8.0	-1.5	-.21	-.24
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1983	3.8	-1.3	-.19	-.16

To meet the Surgeon General's 1990 goals for low birthweight births, Michigan will have to improve its rate of progress for whites by 1.5 times and for all races by 7 times. On low birthweight for nonwhites, the state is moving in the wrong direction. To meet the goal for early prenatal care, the state will have to increase its rate of progress by 1.5 times for all races and nonwhites and slightly increase its rate of progress for whites. Michigan will meet the goal for infant mortality for all races and whites if progress continues at about the same rate as for the past five years. To meet the infant mortality goal for nonwhites, it will have to improve at 4.5 times its current rate of progress. It will meet the goal for neonatal mortality if progress continues at about the same rate as for the past five years; to meet the goal for postneonatal mortality, however, it will have to increase its rate of progress slightly.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Michigan

Medicaid, WIC, and AFDC Fact Sheet

Medicaid

Benefits provided to:	Yes	No	Medicaid eligibility level as a percent of the federal poverty level:
All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines	✓		
All pregnant women who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines	✓		50%
Medically needy children and pregnant women	✓		

WIC

Women and children actually served as a percent of the eligible population: 43%

AFDC

Program includes benefits at the federal level for:	Yes	No
Pregnant women with no other children:		
. from medical verification		✓
. from sixth month or later	✓	
Two-parent unemployed families:	✓	

Monthly payment level for a family of three:

$372

As a percent of the standard of need ($407):

91%

As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($737.50):

50%

MINNESOTA

State Fact Sheet, 1983

Births

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	61,161	4,402	65,563
To women age 19 and under	4,534	800	5,334
To women under age 15	23	30	53

Teen Births

(As percentage of all births)

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To women age 19 and under	7.4%	18.2%	8.1%
To women under age 15	---	0.7	0.1

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	4.9%	8.4%	5.1%
To women age 19 and under	6.9	9.6	7.3

Percentage of all low birthweight births:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To women age 19 and under	10.5%	20.9%	11.7%

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	80.6%	57.7%	79.1%
To women age 19 and under	58.0	43.5	55.8

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	3.0%	12.5%	3.6%
To women age 19 and under	8.7	16.8	9.9

Infant Mortality

	White	Nonwhite	Total
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	9.6	13.2	9.8
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	6.2	7.0	6.2
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	3.4	---	3.6

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Minnesota

Surgeon General's 1990 Goals Fact Sheet

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:

		Total change needed to reach 1990 goal	Average change needed per year to reach 1990 goal	Average change per year since 1978
To all women, 1983	5.1%	-.1	-.01	-.04
To white women, 1983	4.9	0.0	0.00	0.00
To nonwhite women, 1983	8.4	0.0	0.00	0.00

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:

To all women, 1983	79.1%	10.9	1.56	0.62
To white women, 1983	80.6	9.4	1.34	0.76
To nonwhite women, 1983	57.7	32.3	4.61	-.48

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births:

For all infants, 1983	9.8	-.8	-.11	-.44
For white infants, 1983	9.6	-.6	-.09	-.40
For nonwhite infants, 1983	13.2	-1.2	-.17	-1.02
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1983	6.2	0.0	0.00	0.00
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1983	3.6	-1.1	-.16	-.02

Minnesota will meet the Surgeon General's 1990 goals for low birthweight births for all races if progress continues at about the same rate as for the past five years. It has met the low birthweight goals for whites and nonwhites. To meet the goal for early prenatal care, Minnesota will have to improve its rate of progress by 2.5 times for all races, by 1.75 times for whites, and by 9.5 times for nonwhites. It will meet the goals for infant mortality for all races, whites, and nonwhites if progress continues at about the same rate as for the past five years. Minnesota has met the goal for neonatal mortality; to meet the goal for postneonatal mortality, however, it will have to improve at eight times its current rate of progress.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Minnesota

Medicaid, WIC, and AFDC Fact Sheet

Medicaid

Benefits provided to:	Yes	No	Medicaid eligibility level as a percent of the federal poverty level:
All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines	✓		
All pregnant women who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines	✓		71%
Medically needy children and pregnant women	✓		

WIC

Women and children actually served as a percent of the eligible population: 47%

AFDC

Program includes benefits at the federal level for:	Yes	No
Pregnant women with no other children:		
. from medical verification		✓
. from sixth month or later	✓	
Two-parent unemployed families:	✓	

Monthly payment level for a family of three:

$524

As a percent of the standard of need ($524):

100%

As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($737.50):

71%

MISSISSIPPI

State Fact Sheet, 1983

Births

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	22,667	21,333	44,000
To women age 19 and under	3,524	5,926	9,450
To women under age 15	43	292	335

Teen Births

(As percentage of all births)

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To women age 19 and under	15.5%	27.8%	21.5%
To women under age 15	0.2	1.4	0.8

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	5.9%	11.9%	8.8%
To women age 19 and under	8.1	13.2	11.3

Percentage of all low birthweight births:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To women age 19 and under	21.2%	30.7%	27.4%

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	85.1%	63.3%	74.6%
To women age 19 and under	68.7	50.5	57.3

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	2.5%	6.8%	4.6%
To women age 19 and under	5.7	10.0	8.4

Infant Mortality

	White	Nonwhite	Total
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	10.7	19.8	15.1
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	7.0	11.7	9.3
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	3.7	8.2	5.8

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Mississippi

Surgeon General's 1990 Goals Fact Sheet

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:

		Total change needed to reach 1990 goal	Average change needed per year to reach 1990 goal	Average change per year since 1978
To all women, 1984	8.8%	-3.8	-.63	0.00
To white women, 1984	6.1	-1.1	-.18	0.02
To nonwhite women, 1984	11.7	-2.7	-.45	0.00

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:

To all women, 1984	74.9%	15.1	2.52	0.47
To white women, 1984	85.4	4.6	0.77	0.35
To nonwhite women, 1984	63.7	26.3	4.38	0.55

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births:

For all infants, 1984	14.4	-5.4	-.90	-.72
For white infants, 1984	9.9	-.9	-.15	-.27
For nonwhite infants, 1984	19.2	-7.2	-1.20	-1.15
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1984	9.0	-2.5	-.42	-.55
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1984	5.3	-2.8	-.47	-.18

Between 1978 and 1984, Mississippi made no progress toward the Surgeon General's 1990 goals for low birthweight births for all races and nonwhites. For whites, the state is moving in the wrong direction. To meet the goal for early prenatal care, the state will have to improve at 5 times its current rate of progress for all races, at 2 times for whites, and at 8 times for nonwhites. To meet the goal for infant mortality, the state will have to improve its rate of progress slightly for all races. It has met the goal for infant mortality for whites and will meet the goal for infant mortality for nonwhites if progress continues at about the same rate as for the past six years. It will meet the goal for neonatal mortality if progress continues at about the same rate as for the past six years; no progress has been made toward meeting the goal for postneonatal mortality, however.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Mississippi

Medicaid, WIC, and AFDC Fact Sheet

Medicaid

Benefits provided to:	Yes	No	Medicaid eligibility level as a percent of the federal poverty level:
All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines	✓		
All pregnant women who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines	✓		16%
Medically needy children and pregnant women		✓	

WIC

Women and children actually served as a percent of the eligible population:	60%

AFDC

Program includes benefits at the federal level for:	Yes	No
Pregnant women with no other children:		
. from medical verification		✓
. from sixth month or later		✓
Two-parent unemployed families:		✓

Monthly payment level for a family of three:

$120

As a percent of the standard of need ($286):

42%

As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($737.50):

16%

MISSOURI

State Fact Sheet, 1983

	White	Nonwhite	Total
Births			
To all women	63,045	12,554	75,599
To women age 19 and under	7,714	3,207	10,921
To women under age 15	71	96	167
Teen Births			
(As percentage of all births)			
To women age 19 and under	12.2%	25.5%	14.4%
To women under age 15	0.1	0.8	0.2
Low Birthweight Births			
Percentage of births that are low birthweight:			
To all women	5.5%	12.7%	6.7%
To women age 19 and under	7.4	14.5	9.5
Percentage of all low birthweight births:			
To women age 19 and under	16.4%	29.2%	20.4%
Prenatal Care			
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:			
To all women	81.7%	66.6%	79.2%
To women age 19 and under	58.0	52.3	56.3
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:			
To all women	3.8%	7.7%	4.4%
To women age 19 and under	9.2	11.6	9.9
Infant Mortality			
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	9.2	18.2	10.7
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	6.1	12.6	7.2
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	3.1	5.6	3.5

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Missouri

Surgeon General's 1990 Goals Fact Sheet

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:		Total change needed to reach 1990 goal	Average change needed per year to reach 1990 goal	Average change per year since 1978
To all women, 1984	6.6%	-1.6	-.27	-.07
To white women, 1984	5.5	-.5	-.08	-.05
To nonwhite women, 1984	12.5	-3.5	-.58	-.08

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:

To all women, 1984	79.9%	10.1	1.68	0.78
To white women, 1984	82.3	7.7	1.28	0.32
To nonwhite women, 1984	67.3	22.7	3.78	0.02

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births:

For all infants, 1984	10.3	-1.3	-.22	-.75
For white infants, 1984	8.9	0.0	0.00	0.00
For nonwhite infants, 1984	17.8	-5.8	-.97	-1.73
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1984	6.3	0.0	0.00	0.00
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1984	4.0	-1.5	-.25	0.00

To meet the Surgeon General's 1990 goals for low birthweight births, Missouri will have to improve its current rate of progress by 4 times for all races, by 1.5 times for whites, and by 7 times for nonwhites. To meet the goal for early prenatal care, the state will have to double its rate of progress for all races, improve at 4 times its current rate of progress for whites, and dramatically improve its rate of progress for nonwhites. The state will meet the goals for infant mortality for all races and nonwhites if progress continues at about the same rate as for the past six years. It has met the goal for infant mortality for whites. It has met the goal for neonatal mortality, but has made no progress toward the goal for postneonatal mortality.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Missouri

Medicaid, WIC, and AFDC Fact Sheet

Medicaid

Benefits provided to:	Yes	No
All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines	✓	
All pregnant women who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines		✓
Medically needy children and pregnant women		✓

Medicaid eligibility level as a percent of the federal poverty level:

37%

WIC

Women and children actually served as a percent of the eligible population: 36%

AFDC

Program includes benefits at the federal level for:	Yes	No
Pregnant women with no other children:		
. from medical verification		✓
. from sixth month or later		✓
Two-parent unemployed families:	✓	

Monthly payment level for a family of three:

$273

As a percent of the standard of need ($312):

88%

As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($737.50):

37%

MONTANA

State Fact Sheet, 1983

Births

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	12,446	1,617	14,063
To women age 19 and under	1,200	363	1,563
To women under age 15	6	5	11

Teen Births

(As percentage of all births)

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To women age 19 and under	9.6%	22.4%	11.1%
To women under age 15	---	0.3	0.1

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	5.5%	6.4%	5.6%
To women age 19 and under	7.4	---	7.2

Percentage of all low birthweight births:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To women age 19 and under	13.0%	---	14.2%

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	81.6%	60.6%	79.2%
To women age 19 and under	61.1	47.8	58.0

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	2.8%	11.6%	3.8%
To women age 19 and under	8.0	15.6	9.8

Infant Mortality

	White	Nonwhite	Total
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	8.6	---	9.0
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	4.0	---	4.3
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	4.6	---	4.7

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Montana

Surgeon General's 1990 Goals Fact Sheet

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:		Total change needed to reach 1990 goal	Average change needed per year to reach 1990 goal	Average change per year since 1978
To all women, 1983	5.6%	-.6	-.09	-.06
To white women, 1983	5.5	-.5	-.07	-.08
To nonwhite women, 1983	6.4	0.0	0.00	0.00

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:

To all women, 1984	79.1%	10.9	1.82	0.12
To white women, 1984	81.2	8.8	1.47	0.17
To nonwhite women, 1984	57.1	32.9	5.48	-1.02

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births:

For all infants, 1984	8.8	0.0	0.00	0.00
For white infants, 1984	8.7	0.0	0.00	0.00
For nonwhite infants (n/a)	---	---	---	---
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1984	4.5	0.0	0.00	0.00
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1984	4.4	-1.9	-.32	0.02

To meet the Surgeon General's 1990 goal for low birthweight births, Montana will have to improve its rate of progress slightly for all races and improve at 4 times its current rate of progress for whites. It has met the goal for nonwhites. To meet the goal for early prenatal care, the state will have to improve at 15 times its rate of progress for all races and 8 times its rate of progress for whites. The state is moving in the wrong direction for nonwhites. It has met the goals for infant mortality for all races and whites. Data are insufficient to chart progress for nonwhites. Montana has met the goal for neonatal mortality; it is moving in the wrong direction on the goal for postneonatal mortality, however.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Montana

Medicaid, WIC, and AFDC Fact Sheet

Medicaid

Benefits provided to:	Yes	No
All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines		✓
All pregnant women who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines		✓
Medically needy children and pregnant women	✓	

Medicaid eligibility level as a percent of the federal poverty level:

45%

WIC

Women and children actually served as a percent of the eligible population: 36%

AFDC

Program includes benefits at the federal level for:

	Yes	No
Pregnant women with no other children:		
. from medical verification		✓
. from sixth month or later	✓	
Two-parent unemployed families:		✓

Monthly payment level for a family of three:

$332

As a percent of the standard of need ($401):

83%

As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($737.50):

45%

NEBRASKA

State Fact Sheet, 1983

Births

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	24,256	1,976	26,232
To women age 19 and under	2,222	413	2,635
To women under age 15	17	12	29

Teen Births

(As percentage of all births)

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To women age 19 and under	9.2%	20.9%	10.0%
To women under age 15	0.1	0.6	0.1

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	5.0%	10.0%	5.4%
To women age 19 and under	7.5	11.4	8.1

Percentage of all low birthweight births:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To women age 19 and under	13.6%	23.7%	15.0%

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	81.9%	64.5%	80.6%
To women age 19 and under	56.7	50.9	55.7

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	2.8%	8.3%	3.2%
To women age 19 and under	8.6	14.0	9.4

Infant Mortality

	White	Nonwhite	Total
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	9.5	---	9.9
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	6.5	---	6.5
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	3.1	---	3.4

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Nebraska

Surgeon General's 1990 Goals Fact Sheet

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:		Total change needed to reach 1990 goal	Average change needed per year to reach 1990 goal	Average change per year since 1978
To all women, 1983	5.4%	-.4	-.06	-.08
To white women, 1983	5.0	0.0	0.00	0.00
To nonwhite women, 1983	10.0	-1.0	-.14	-.26

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:		Total change needed to reach 1990 goal	Average change needed per year to reach 1990 goal	Average change per year since 1978
To all women, 1983	80.6%	9.4	1.34	0.58
To white women, 1983	81.9	8.1	1.16	0.62
To nonwhite women, 1983	64.5	25.5	3.64	0.60

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births:		Total change needed to reach 1990 goal	Average change needed per year to reach 1990 goal	Average change per year since 1978
For all infants, 1984	9.6	-.6	-.10	-.57
For white infants, 1984	9.2	-.2	-.03	-.48
For nonwhite infants, 1984	13.1	-1.1	-.18	-2.10
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1984	6.2	0.0	0.00	0.00
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1984	3.4	-.9	-.15	-.08

Nebraska will meet the Surgeon General's 1990 goals for low birthweight births for all races and nonwhites. It has met the goal for whites. To meet the goal for early prenatal care, the state will have to double its rate of progress for all races and for whites and improve at 6 times its rate of progress for nonwhites. It has met the goal for infant mortality for all races and whites. It also has met the goal for neonatal mortality. To meet the goal for postneonatal mortality, however, it will have to double its rate of progress.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Nebraska

Medicaid, WIC, and AFDC Fact Sheet

Medicaid

Benefits provided to:	Yes	No	Medicaid eligibility level as a percent of the federal poverty level:
All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines	✓		
All pregnant women who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines	✓		47%
Medically needy children and pregnant women	✓		

WIC

Women and children actually served as a percent of the eligible population: 33%

AFDC

Program includes benefits at the federal level for:

	Yes	No
Pregnant women with no other children:		
. from medical verification	✓	
. from sixth month or later	✓	
Two-parent unemployed families:	✓	

Monthly payment level for a family of three:

$350

As a percent of the standard of need ($350):

100%

As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($737.50):

47%

NEVADA

State Fact Sheet, 1983

Births

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	11,804	2,508	14,312
To women age 19 and under	1,434	492	1,926
To women under age 15	15	20	35

Teen Births

(As percentage of all births)

To women age 19 and under	12.1%	19.6%	13.5%
To women under age 15	0.1	0.8	0.2

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:

To all women	6.5%	9.1%	7.0%
To women age 19 and under	7.3	10.8	8.2

Percentage of all low birthweight births:

To women age 19 and under	13.7%	23.1%	15.8%

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:

To all women	76.7%	61.9%	74.1%
To women age 19 and under	54.4	40.9	50.9

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:

To all women	5.3%	10.1%	6.1%
To women age 19 and under	12.3	17.8	13.7

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	10.4	12.0	10.7
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	5.8	---	5.8
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	4.6	---	4.9

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Nevada

Surgeon General's 1990 Goals Fact Sheet

Low Birthweight Births

		Total change needed to reach 1990 goal	Average change needed per year to reach 1990 goal	Average change per year since 1978
Percentage of births that are low birthweight:				
To all women, 1984	7.3%	-2.3	-.38	-.02
To white women, 1984	6.7	-1.7	-.28	0.02
To nonwhite women, 1984	10.6	-1.6	-.27	-.17

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:				
To all women, 1983	74.1%	15.9	2.27	-.12
To white women, 1983	76.7	13.3	1.90	-.06
To nonwhite women, 1983	61.9	28.1	4.01	-.18

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births:				
For all infants, 1983	10.7	-1.7	-.24	-.36
For white infants, 1983	10.4	-1.4	-.20	-.30
For nonwhite infants, 1983	12.0	---	---	---
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1983	5.8	0.0	0.00	0.00
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1983	4.9	-2.4	-.34	0.20

To meet the Surgeon General's 1990 goals for low birthweight births, Nevada will have to improve at 19 times its rate of progress for all races and 1.5 times its rate of progress for nonwhites. For whites, the state is moving in the wrong direction. Nevada also is moving in the wrong direction on the goal for early prenatal care for all races, whites, and nonwhites. The state will meet the goal for infant mortality for all races and whites if progress continues at about the same rate as for the past five years. It has met the goal for neonatal mortality; it is moving in the wrong direction on the goal for postneonatal mortality, however.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Nevada

Medicaid, WIC, and AFDC Fact Sheet

Medicaid

Benefits provided to:	Yes	No
All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines		✓
All pregnant women who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines		✓
Medically needy children and pregnant women		✓

Medicaid eligibility level as a percent of the federal poverty level:

39%

WIC

Women and children actually served as a percent of the eligible population: 50%

AFDC

Program includes benefits at the federal level for:

	Yes	No
Pregnant women with no other children:		
. from medical verification		✓
. from sixth month or later	✓	
Two-parent unemployed families:		✓

Monthly payment level for a family of three:

$285

As a percent of the standard of need ($285):

100%

As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($737.50):

39%

NEW HAMPSHIRE

State Fact Sheet, 1983

Births

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	13,558	241	13,799
To women age 19 and under	1,220	---	1,234
To women under age 15	13	---	13

Teen Births

(As percentage of all births)

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To women age 19 and under	9.0%	---	8.9%
To women under age 15	0.1	---	0.1

Low Birthweight Births

	White	Nonwhite	Total
Percentage of births that are low birthweight:			
To all women	5.0%	---	5.1%
To women age 19 and under	7.1	---	7.2
Percentage of all low birthweight births:			
To women age 19 and under	12.8%	---	12.8%

Prenatal Care

	White	Nonwhite	Total
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:			
To all women	84.9%	78.8%	84.8%
To women age 19 and under	62.0	---	62.1
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:			
To all women	2.2%	---	2.2%
To women age 19 and under	5.9	---	5.9

Infant Mortality

	White	Nonwhite	Total
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	8.6	---	8.6
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	5.8	---	5.8
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	2.9	---	2.8

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

New Hampshire

Surgeon General's 1990 Goals Fact Sheet

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:		Total change needed to reach 1990 goal	Average change needed per year to reach 1990 goal	Average change per year since 1978
To all women, 1984	5.0%	0.0	0.00	0.00
To white women, 1984	4.9	0.0	0.00	0.00
To nonwhite women (n/a)	---	---	---	---

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:

To all women, 1984	84.6%	5.4	0.90	0.68
To white women, 1984	84.7	5.3	0.88	0.68
To nonwhite women, 1984	80.1	9.9	1.65	0.90

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births:

For all infants, 1984	10.2	-1.2	-.20	-.03
For white infants, 1984	10.2	-1.2	-.20	-.05
For nonwhite infants (n/a)	---	---	---	---
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1984	7.2	-.7	-.12	-.13
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1984	3.0	---	---	---

New Hampshire has met the Surgeon General's 1990 goal for low birthweight births for all races and whites. To meet the goal for early prenatal care, the state will have to improve its rate of progress slightly for all races and whites and double its rate of progress for nonwhites. To meet the goal for infant mortality, it will have to increase its rate of progress for all races by 6 times and for whites by 4 times. New Hampshire will meet the goal for neonatal mortality if progress continues at about the same rate as for the past six years. Data are insufficient to chart progress in postneonatal mortality.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

New Hampshire

Medicaid, WIC, and AFDC Fact Sheet

Medicaid

Benefits provided to:	Yes	No	Medicaid eligibility level as a percent of the federal poverty level:
All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines		✓	
All pregnant women who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines		✓	51%
Medically needy children and pregnant women	✓		

WIC

Women and children actually served as a percent of the eligible population: 50%

AFDC

Program includes benefits at the federal level for:	Yes	No
Pregnant women with no other children:		
. from medical verification		✓
. from sixth month or later		✓
Two-parent unemployed families:		✓

Monthly payment level for a family of three:

$378

As a percent of the standard of need ($378):

100%

As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($737.50):

51%

NEW JERSEY

State Fact Sheet, 1983

Births

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	76,841	22,353	99,194
To women age 19 and under	5,773	5,126	10,899
To women under age 15	71	191	262

Teen Births

(As percentage of all births)

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To women age 19 and under	7.5%	22.9%	11.0%
To women under age 15	0.1	0.9	0.3

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	5.7%	12.2%	7.2%
To women age 19 and under	8.4	14.3	11.2

Percentage of all low birthweight births:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To women age 19 and under	11.1%	26.9%	17.1%

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	84.6%	67.0%	80.7%
To women age 19 and under	54.3	49.4	52.0

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	3.2%	8.5%	4.4%
To women age 19 and under	11.6	13.3	12.4

Infant Mortality

	White	Nonwhite	Total
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	9.5	18.3	11.5
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	6.6	11.7	7.8
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	2.9	6.6	3.7

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

New Jersey

Surgeon General's 1990 Goals Fact Sheet

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:

		Total change needed to reach 1990 goal	Average change needed per year to reach 1990 goal	Average change per year since 1978
To all women, 1983	7.2%	-2.2	-.31	-.06
To white women, 1983	5.7	-.7	-.10	-.02
To nonwhite women, 1983	12.2	-3.2	-.46	-.18

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:

To all women, 1983	80.7%	9.3	1.33	0.66
To white women, 1983	84.6	5.4	0.77	0.44
To nonwhite women, 1983	67.0	23.0	3.29	1.56

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births:

For all infants, 1983	11.5	-2.5	-.36	-.30
For white infants, 1983	9.5	-.5	-.07	-.20
For nonwhite infants, 1983	18.3	-6.3	-.90	-.68
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1983	7.8	-1.3	-.19	-.30
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1983	3.7	-1.2	-.17	0.00

To meet the Surgeon General's 1990 goals for low birthweight births, New Jersey will have to improve its rate of progress by 5 times for all races and whites and double its rate of progress for nonwhites. To meet the goal for early prenatal care, it will have to double its rate of progress for all races, for whites, and for nonwhites. To meet the goals for infant mortality, the state will have to improve its rate of progress slightly for all races and nonwhites. It will meet the goal for whites if progress continues at about the same rate as for the past five years. The state will meet the goal for neonatal mortality if progress continues at about the same rate as for the past five years; it has made no progress toward the goal for postneonatal mortality, however.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

New Jersey

Medicaid, WIC, and AFDC Fact Sheet

Medicaid

Benefits provided to:	Yes	No	Medicaid eligibility level as a percent of the federal poverty level:
All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines	✓		
All pregnant women who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines	✓		55%
Medically needy children and pregnant women	✓		

WIC

Women and children actually served as a percent of the eligible population:	39%

AFDC

Program includes benefits at the federal level for:

	Yes	No
Pregnant women with no other children:		
. from medical verification		✓
. from sixth month or later	✓	
Two-parent unemployed families:	✓	

Monthly payment level for a family of three:

$404

As a percent of the standard of need ($404):

100%

As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($737.50):

55%

NEW MEXICO

State Fact Sheet, 1983

	White	Nonwhite	Total

Births

To all women	22,954	4,663	27,617
To women age 19 and under	3,929	850	4,779
To women under age 15	62	20	82

Teen Births

(As percentage of all births)

To women age 19 and under	17.1%	18.2%	17.3%
To women under age 15	0.3	0.4	0.3

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:

To all women	7.6%	7.4%	7.6%
To women age 19 and under	9.8	8.8	9.6

Percentage of all low birthweight births:

To women age 19 and under	22.0%	21.4%	21.9%

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:

To all women	64.2%	48.4%	61.5%
To women age 19 and under	40.7	31.8	39.0

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:

To all women	11.5%	18.5%	12.8%
To women age 19 and under	20.4	24.8	21.3

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	9.8	11.2	10.0
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	5.5	---	5.5
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	4.3	---	4.5

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

New Mexico

Surgeon General's 1990 Goals Fact Sheet

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:		Total change needed to reach 1990 goal	Average change needed per year to reach 1990 goal	Average change per year since 1978
To all women, 1983	7.6%	-2.6	-.37	-.20
To white women, 1983	7.6	-2.6	-.37	-.20
To nonwhite women, 1983	7.4	0.0	0.00	0.00

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:

To all women, 1983	61.5%	---	---	---
To white women, 1983	64.2	---	---	---
To nonwhite women, 1983	48.4	---	---	---

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births:

For all infants, 1983	10.0	-1.0	-.14	-.82
For white infants, 1983	9.8	-.8	-.11	-.72
For nonwhite infants, 1983	11.2	0.0	0.00	0.00
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1983	5.5	0.0	0.00	0.00
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1983	4.5	-2.0	-.29	-.12

To meet the Surgeon General's 1990 goals for low birthweight births, New Mexico will have to nearly double its rate of progress for all races and whites and improve at 2.5 times its current rate of progress for nonwhites. Data on prenatal care in New Mexico are not available for years prior to 1980. The state will meet the goal for infant mortality for all races and whites if progress continues at about the same rate as for the past five years. It has met the goal for neonatal mortality; to meet the goal for postneonatal mortality, however, the state will have to double its rate of progress.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

New Mexico

Medicaid, WIC, and AFDC Fact Sheet

Medicaid

Benefits provided to:	Yes	No
All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines		✓
All pregnant women who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines		✓
Medically needy children and pregnant women		✓

Medicaid eligibility level as a percent of the federal poverty level:

35%

WIC

Women and children actually served as a percent of the eligible population: 38%

AFDC

Program includes benefits at the federal level for:	Yes	No
Pregnant women with no other children:		
. from medical verification		✓
. from sixth month or later	✓	
Two-parent unemployed families:		✓

Monthly payment level for a family of three:

$258

As a percent of the standard of need ($258):

100%

As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($737.50):

35%

NEW YORK

State Fact Sheet, 1983

Births

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	187,666	60,951	248,617
To women age 19 and under	16,512	10,808	27,320
To women under age 15	200	307	507

Teen Births

(As percentage of all births)

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To women age 19 and under	8.8%	17.7%	11.0%
To women under age 15	0.1	0.5	0.2

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	5.9%	11.3%	7.2%
To women age 19 and under	8.4	12.6	10.0

Percentage of all low birthweight births:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To women age 19 and under	12.5%	19.7%	15.3%

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	77.5%	51.4%	71.2%
To women age 19 and under	48.5	34.4	43.0

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	6.9%	18.7%	9.7%
To women age 19 and under	17.7	26.5	21.1

Infant Mortality

	White	Nonwhite	Total
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	9.9	16.7	11.6
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	7.0	10.4	7.8
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	2.9	6.3	3.7

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

New York

Surgeon General's 1990 Goals Fact Sheet

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:		Total change needed to reach 1990 goal	Average change needed per year to reach 1990 goal	Average change per year since 1978
To all women, 1984	7.0%	-2.0	-.33	-.12
To white women, 1984	5.7	-.7	-.12	-.10
To nonwhite women, 1984	10.9	-1.9	-.32	-.23

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:				
To all women, 1983	71.2%	18.8	2.69	0.42
To white women, 1983	77.5	12.5	1.79	0.42
To nonwhite women, 1983	51.4	38.6	5.51	0.64

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births:				
For all infants, 1984	10.9	-1.9	-.32	-.52
For white infants, 1984	9.0	0.0	0.00	0.00
For nonwhite infants, 1984	14.3	-2.3	-.38	-1.10
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1983	7.8	-1.3	-.19	-.46
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1983	3.5	-1.0	-.14	-.08

To meet the goals for low birthweight births, New York will have to nearly triple its rate of progress for all races and slightly improve its rate of progress for whites and nonwhites. To meet the goal for early prenatal care, it will have to improve its rate of progress for all races by 6 times, for whites by 4 times, and for nonwhites by 8 times. The state will meet the goals for infant mortality for all races and nonwhites if progress continues at about the same rate as for the past six years. It has met the infant mortality goal for whites. It will meet the goal for neonatal mortality if progress continues at about the same rate as for the past five years. To meet the goal for postneonatal mortality, it will have to almost double its current rate of progress.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

New York

Medicaid, WIC, and AFDC Fact Sheet

Medicaid

Benefits provided to:	Yes	No
All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines	✓	
All pregnant women who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines	✓	
Medically needy children and pregnant women	✓	

Medicaid eligibility level as a percent of the federal poverty level: 64%

WIC

Women and children actually served as a percent of the eligible population: 41%

AFDC

Program includes benefits at the federal level for:	Yes	No
Pregnant women with no other children:		
. from medical verification	✓	
. from sixth month or later	✓	
Two-parent unemployed families:	✓	

Monthly payment level for a family of three: $474

As a percent of the standard of need ($474): 100%

As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($737.50): 64%

NORTH CAROLINA

State Fact Sheet, 1983

Births

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	57,472	26,412	83,884
To women age 19 and under	7,855	6,566	14,421
To women under age 15	80	233	313

Teen Births

(As percentage of all births)

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To women age 19 and under	13.7%	24.9%	17.2%
To women under age 15	0.1	0.9	0.4

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	5.9%	12.1%	7.8%
To women age 19 and under	7.8	14.2	10.7

Percentage of all low birthweight births:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To women age 19 and under	18.0%	29.2%	23.4%

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	83.8%	64.8%	77.8%
To women age 19 and under	64.3	48.8	57.2

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	2.5%	7.2%	4.0%
To women age 19 and under	6.6	11.2	8.7

Infant Mortality

	White	Nonwhite	Total
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	10.5	19.0	13.2
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	7.0	12.4	8.7
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	3.5	6.6	4.5

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

North Carolina

Surgeon General's 1990 Goals Fact Sheet

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:

		Total change needed to reach 1990 goal	Average change needed per year to reach 1990 goal	Average change per year since 1978
To all women, 1984	7.8%	-2.8	-.47	-.05
To white women, 1984	6.1	-1.1	-.18	-.03
To nonwhite women, 1984	11.7	-2.7	-.45	-.02

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:

To all women, 1984	78.2%	11.8	1.97	0.63
To white women, 1984	84.0	6.0	1.00	0.38
To nonwhite women, 1984	65.3	24.7	4.12	1.00

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births:

For all infants, 1984	12.5	-3.5	-.58	-.68
For white infants, 1984	10.0	-1.0	-.17	-.50
For nonwhite infants, 1984	18.2	-6.2	-1.03	-.95
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1984	8.2	-1.7	-.28	-.53
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1984	4.3	-1.8	-.30	-.15

To meet the Surgeon General's 1990 goals for low birthweight births, North Carolina will have to improve its rate of progress for all races by 9 times, for whites by 6 times, and for nonwhites by 22 times. To meet the goal for early prenatal care, the state will have to improve at 3 times its rate of progress for all races, 2.5 times its rate of progress for whites, and 4 times its rate of progress for nonwhites. North Carolina will meet the goals for infant mortality for all races, whites, and nonwhites if progress continues at about the same rate as for the past six years. It will meet the goal for neonatal mortality if progress continues at about the same rate as for the past six years; to meet the goal for postneonatal mortality, however, will have to double its current rate of progress.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

North Carolina

Medicaid, WIC, and AFDC Fact Sheet

Medicaid

Benefits provided to:	Yes	No	Medicaid eligibility level as a percent of the federal poverty level:
All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines	✓		
All pregnant women who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines	✓		33%
Medically needy children and pregnant women	✓		

WIC

Women and children actually served as a percent of the eligible population: 43%

AFDC

Program includes benefits at the federal level for:	Yes	No
Pregnant women with no other children:		
. from medical verification		✓
. from sixth month or later		✓
Two-parent unemployed families:		✓

Monthly payment level for a family of three:

$246

As a percent of the standard of need ($492):

50%

As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($737.50):

33%

NORTH DAKOTA

State Fact Sheet, 1983

	White	Nonwhite	Total
Births			
To all women	11,311	1,069	12,380
To women age 19 and under	935	228	1,163
To women under age 15	4	3	7
Teen Births			
(As percentage of all births)			
To women age 19 and under	8.3%	21.3%	9.4%
To women under age 15	---	0.3	0.1
Low Birthweight Births			
Percentage of births that are low birthweight:			
To all women	4.6%	5.9%	4.7%
To women age 19 and under	5.9	---	6.4
Percentage of all low birthweight births:			
To women age 19 and under	10.5%	---	12.6%
Prenatal Care			
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:			
To all women	82.8%	68.1%	81.5%
To women age 19 and under	62.9	55.9	61.5
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:			
To all women	2.1%	9.2%	2.7%
To women age 19 and under	7.2	15.0	8.7
Infant Mortality			
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	8.5	---	8.9
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	5.9	---	6.1
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	---	---	2.8

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

North Dakota

Surgeon General's 1990 Goals Fact Sheet

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:

		Total change needed to reach 1990 goal	Average change needed per year to reach 1990 goal	Average change per year since 1978
To all women, 1983	4.7%	0.0	0.00	0.00
To white women, 1983	4.6	0.0	0.00	0.00
To nonwhite women, 1983	5.9	0.0	0.00	0.00

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:

To all women, 1983	81.5%	8.5	1.21	0.96
To white women, 1983	82.8	7.2	1.03	0.90
To nonwhite women, 1983	68.1	21.9	3.13	2.14

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births:

For all infants, 1984	8.2	0.0	0.00	0.00
For white infants, 1984	7.9	0.0	0.00	0.00
For nonwhite infants (n/a)	---	---	---	---
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1984	4.6	0.0	0.00	0.00
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1984	3.6	-1.1	-.18	-.05

North Dakota has met the Surgeon General's 1990 goals for low birthweight births for all races, whites, and nonwhites. To meet the goal for early prenatal care, it will have to improve its rate of progress slightly for all races, whites, and nonwhites. The state has met the goal for infant mortality for all races and whites. Data on nonwhite infant mortality are insufficient to chart progress. It has met the goal for neonatal mortality. To meet the goal for postneonatal mortality, North Dakota will have to improve at three times its current rate of progress.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

North Dakota

Medicaid, WIC, and AFDC Fact Sheet

Medicaid

Benefits provided to:	Yes	No
All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines		✓
All pregnant women who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines		✓
Medically needy children and pregnant women	✓	

Medicaid eligibility level as a percent of the federal poverty level:

50%

WIC

Women and children actually served as a percent of the eligible population: 41%

AFDC

Program includes benefits at the federal level for:	Yes	No
Pregnant women with no other children:		
. from medical verification		✓
. from sixth month or later	✓	
Two-parent unemployed families:		✓

Monthly payment level for a family of three:

$371

As a percent of the standard of need ($371):

100%

As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($737.50):

50%

OHIO

State Fact Sheet, 1983

Births

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	134,745	24,024	158,769
To women age 19 and under	16,610	5,628	22,238
To women under age 15	160	221	381

Teen Births

(As percentage of all births)

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To women age 19 and under	12.3%	23.4%	14.0%
To women under age 15	0.1	0.9	0.2

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	5.7%	12.7%	6.7%
To women age 19 and under	8.1	14.1	9.6

Percentage of all low birthweight births:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To women age 19 and under	17.7%	26.0%	20.0%

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	83.5%	66.4%	81.0%
To women age 19 and under	62.7	51.5	59.9

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	2.7%	8.3%	3.6%
To women age 19 and under	6.5	11.3	7.7

Infant Mortality

	White	Nonwhite	Total
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	9.8	18.7	11.2
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	6.8	12.5	7.7
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	3.0	6.2	3.5

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Ohio

Surgeon General's 1990 Goals Fact Sheet

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:		Total change needed to reach 1990 goal	Average change needed per year to reach 1990 goal	Average change per year since 1978
To all women, 1984	6.5%	-1.5	-.25	-.08
To white women, 1984	5.5	-.5	-.08	-.08
To nonwhite women, 1984	12.0	-3.0	-.50	-.15

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:				
To all women, 1984	81.7%	8.3	1.38	0.48
To white women, 1984	84.1	5.9	0.98	0.52
To nonwhite women, 1984	67.9	22.1	3.68	0.28

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births:				
For all infants, 1984	10.4	-1.4	-.23	-.48
For white infants, 1984	9.2	-.2	-.03	-.48
For nonwhite infants, 1984	16.8	-4.8	-.80	-.63
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1984	6.7	-.2	-.03	-.42
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1984	3.7	-1.2	-.20	-.07

To meet the Surgeon General's 1990 goals for low birthweight births, Ohio will have to triple its rate of progress for all races and nonwhites. It will meet the goal for whites. To meet the goal for early prenatal care, the state will have to improve its rate of progress for all races by 3 times, for whites by 2 times, and for nonwhites by 13 times. Ohio will meet the goal for infant mortality for all races and whites if progress continues at about the same rate as for the past six years. To meet the goal for nonwhites, it will have to improve its current rate of progress slightly. It will meet the goal for neonatal mortality if progress continues at about the same rate as for the past six years. To meet the goal for postneonatal mortality, it will have to triple its current rate of progress.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Ohio

Medicaid, WIC, and AFDC Fact Sheet

Medicaid

Benefits provided to:	Yes	No	Medicaid eligibility level as a percent of the federal poverty level:
All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines	✓		
All pregnant women who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines	✓		39%
Medically needy children and pregnant women		✓	

WIC

Women and children actually served as a percent of the eligible population:	50%

AFDC

Program includes benefits at the federal level for:	Yes	No
Pregnant women with no other children:		
. from medical verification		✓
. from sixth month or later	✓	
Two-parent unemployed families:	✓	

Monthly payment level for a family of three:

$290

As a percent of the standard of need ($652):

44%

As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($737.50):

39%

OKLAHOMA

State Fact Sheet, 1983

Births

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	45,234	11,668	56,902
To women age 19 and under	7,288	2,734	10,022
To women under age 15	88	61	149

Teen Births

(As percentage of all births)

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To women age 19 and under	16.1%	23.4%	17.6%
To women under age 15	0.2	0.5	0.3

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	6.1%	8.9%	6.7%
To women age 19 and under	7.9	9.7	8.4

Percentage of all low birthweight births:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To women age 19 and under	20.9%	25.6%	22.2%

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	71.6%	50.9%	67.4%
To women age 19 and under	51.2	35.5	47.0

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	7.5%	15.6%	9.2%
To women age 19 and under	13.7	21.0	15.7

Infant Mortality

	White	Nonwhite	Total
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	10.7	11.3	10.9
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	6.8	6.9	6.8
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	3.9	4.4	4.0

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Oklahoma

Surgeon General's 1990 Goals Fact Sheet

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:

		Total change needed to reach 1990 goal	Average change needed per year to reach 1990 goal	Average change per year since 1978
To all women, 1984	6.4%	-1.4	-.23	-.12
To white women, 1984	5.9	-.9	-.15	-.08
To nonwhite women, 1984	9.0	0.0	0.00	0.00

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:

To all women, 1983	67.4%	22.6	3.23	-.28
To white women, 1983	71.6	18.4	2.63	-.20
To nonwhite women, 1983	50.9	39.1	5.59	-.48

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births:

For all infants, 1983	10.9	-1.9	-.27	-.68
For white infants, 1983	10.7	-1.7	-.24	-.54
For nonwhite infants, 1983	11.3	0.0	0.00	0.00
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1983	6.8	-.3	-.04	-.44
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1983	4.1	-1.6	-.23	-.24

To meet the Surgeon General's 1990 goal for low birthweight births, Oklahoma will have to double its rate of progress for all races and for whites. It has met the goal for low birthweight for nonwhites. For early prenatal care for all races, whites, and nonwhites, the state is moving in the wrong direction. Oklahoma will meet the goal for infant mortality for all races and whites if progress continues at about the same rate as for the past five years. It has met the goal for infant mortality for nonwhites. The state will meet the goals for neonatal and postneonatal mortality if progress continues at about the same rate as for the past five years.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Oklahoma

Medicaid, WIC, and AFDC Fact Sheet

Medicaid

Benefits provided to:	Yes	No
All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines	✓	
All pregnant women who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines	✓	
Medically needy children and pregnant women	✓	

Medicaid eligibility level as a percent of the federal poverty level:

38%

WIC

Women and children actually served as a percent of the eligible population: 34%

AFDC

Program includes benefits at the federal level for:	Yes	No
Pregnant women with no other children:		
. from medical verification		✓
. from sixth month or later		✓
Two-parent unemployed families:		✓

Monthly payment level for a family of three:

$282

As a percent of the standard of need ($471):

60%

As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($737.50):

38%

OREGON

State Fact Sheet, 1983

	White	Nonwhite	Total
Births			
To all women	37,094	2,883	39,977
To women age 19 and under	4,000	427	4,427
To women under age 15	41	11	52
Teen Births			
(As percentage of all births)			
To women age 19 and under	10.8%	14.8%	11.1%
To women under age 15	0.1	0.4	0.1
Low Birthweight Births			
Percentage of births that are low birthweight:			
To all women	4.8%	7.4%	5.0%
To women age 19 and under	7.0	9.6	7.3
Percentage of all low birthweight births:			
To women age 19 and under	15.7%	19.2%	16.1%
Prenatal Care			
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:			
To all women	78.3%	68.3%	77.5%
To women age 19 and under	53.7	51.5	53.5
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:			
To all women	4.7%	9.1%	5.0%
To women age 19 and under	11.4	14.1	11.7
Infant Mortality			
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	9.6	---	9.6
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	5.4	---	5.4
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	4.2	---	4.2

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Oregon

Surgeon General's 1990 Goals Fact Sheet

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:

		Total change needed to reach 1990 goal	Average change needed per year to reach 1990 goal	Average change per year since 1978
To all women, 1984	5.2%	-.2	-.03	0.02
To white women, 1984	5.0	0.0	0.00	0.00
To nonwhite women, 1984	7.5	0.0	0.00	0.00

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:

To all women, 1984	77.1%	12.9	2.15	0.48
To white women, 1984	77.9	12.1	2.02	0.52
To nonwhite women, 1984	67.9	22.1	3.68	0.47

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births:

For all infants, 1984	9.8	-.8	-.13	-.52
For white infants, 1984	9.9	-.9	-.15	-.50
For nonwhite infants (n/a)	---	---	---	---
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1984	4.8	0.0	0.00	0.00
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1984	5.0	-2.5	-.42	-.03

Oregon has met the Surgeon General's 1990 goals for low birthweight births for whites and nonwhites. The state is moving in the wrong direction on the goal for all races, however. To meet the goal for early prenatal care, the state will have to improve at 4 times its current rate of progress for all races and whites and at 8 times its rate of progress of nonwhites. It will meet the goal for infant mortality for all races and whites if progress continues at about the same rate as for the past six years. Oregon has met the goal for neonatal mortality; it will have to improve its rate of progress dramatically to meet the postneonatal goal, however.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Oregon

Medicaid, WIC, and AFDC Fact Sheet

Medicaid

Benefits provided to:	Yes	No	Medicaid eligibility level as a percent of the federal poverty level:
All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines		✓	
All pregnant women who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines	✓		52%
Medically needy children and pregnant women	✓		

WIC

Women and children actually served as a percent of the eligible population: 37%

AFDC

Program includes benefits at the federal level for:	Yes	No
Pregnant women with no other children:		
. from medical verification		✓
. from sixth month or later	✓	
Two-parent unemployed families:		✓

Monthly payment level for a family of three: $386

As a percent of the standard of need ($386): 100%

As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($737.50): 52%

PENNSYLVANIA

State Fact Sheet, 1983

Births

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	135,524	22,677	158,201
To women age 19 and under	14,188	5,427	19,615
To women under age 15	152	214	366

Teen Births

(As percentage of all births)

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To women age 19 and under	10.5%	23.9%	12.4%
To women under age 15	0.1	0.9	0.2

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	5.6%	13.2%	6.7%
To women age 19 and under	7.9	14.6	9.7

Percentage of all low birthweight births:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To women age 19 and under	14.8%	26.5%	18.1%

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	81.9%	60.9%	79.0%
To women age 19 and under	57.1	43.5	53.5

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	3.4%	9.6%	4.3%
To women age 19 and under	9.2	14.9	10.7

Infant Mortality

	White	Nonwhite	Total
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	9.8	20.0	11.3
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	6.9	13.6	7.9
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	2.9	6.4	3.4

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Pennsylvania

Surgeon General's 1990 Goals Fact Sheet

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:

		Total change needed to reach 1990 goal	Average change needed per year to reach 1990 goal	Average change per year since 1978
To all women, 1984	6.7%	-1.7	-.28	-.03
To white women, 1984	5.6	-.6	-.10	-.03
To nonwhite women, 1984	13.4	-4.4	-.73	0.05

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:

To all women, 1983	79.0%	11.0	1.57	-.16
To white women, 1983	81.9	8.1	1.16	-.10
To nonwhite women, 1983	60.9	29.1	4.16	-.48

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births:

For all infants, 1984	10.4	-1.4	-.23	-.55
For white infants, 1984	8.8	0.0	0.00	0.00
For nonwhite infants, 1984	20.2	-8.2	-1.37	-.17
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1984	7.2	-.7	-.12	-.55
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1984	3.2	-.7	-.12	0.00

To meet the Surgeon General's 1990 goals for low birthweight births, Pennsylvania will have to improve its rate of progress for all races by 9 times and for whites by 3 times. The state is moving in the wrong direction on the goal for low birthweight births for nonwhites. On the goal for early prenatal care for all races, whites, and nonwhites, the state is moving in the wrong direction. Pennsylvania will meet the goal for infant mortality for all races if progress continues at about the same rate as for the past six years; it has met the goal for infant mortality for whites. To meet the goal for nonwhites, however, it will have to improve at 8 times its current rate of progress. The state will meet the goal for neonatal mortality if progress continues at about the same rate as for the past six years, but it has shown no progress toward the goal for postneonatal mortality.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Pennsylvania

Medicaid, WIC, and AFDC Fact Sheet

Medicaid

Benefits provided to:	Yes	No	Medicaid eligibility level as a percent of the federal poverty level:
All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines	✓		
All pregnant women who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines		✓	47%
Medically needy children and pregnant women	✓		

WIC

Women and children actually served as a percent of the eligible population: 46%

AFDC

Program includes benefits at the federal level for:	Yes	No
Pregnant women with no other children:		
. from medical verification		✓
. from sixth month or later		✓
Two-parent unemployed families:	✓	

Monthly payment level for a family of three:

$348

As a percent of the standard of need ($587):

59%

As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($737.50):

47%

RHODE ISLAND

State Fact Sheet, 1983

Births

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	11,254	1,341	12,595
To women age 19 and under	1,158	275	1,433
To women under age 15	12	6	18

Teen Births

(As percentage of all births)

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To women age 19 and under	10.3%	20.5%	11.4%
To women under age 15	0.1	0.4	0.1

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	6.0%	10.3%	6.4%
To women age 19 and under	8.3	17.8	10.2

Percentage of all low birthweight births:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To women age 19 and under	14.3%	35.5%	17.9%

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	86.9%	64.9%	84.7%
To women age 19 and under	68.1	56.4	65.9

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	1.9%	7.5%	2.4%
To women age 19 and under	5.8	---	5.9

Infant Mortality

	White	Nonwhite	Total
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	11.0	---	11.7
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	8.7	---	9.1
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	---	---	2.6

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Rhode Island

Surgeon General's 1990 Goals Fact Sheet

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:		Total change needed to reach 1990 goal	Average change needed per year to reach 1990 goal	Average change per year since 1978
To all women, 1984	6.1%	-1.1	-.18	-.05
To white women, 1984	5.6	-.6	-.10	-.03
To nonwhite women, 1984	10.2	-1.2	-.20	-.30

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:				
To all women, 1983	84.7%	5.3	0.76	-.52
To white women, 1983	86.9	3.1	0.44	-.24
To nonwhite women, 1983	64.9	25.1	3.59	-2.62

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births:				
For all infants, 1984	9.9	-.9	-.15	-.62
For white infants, 1984	9.5	-.5	-.08	-.45
For nonwhite infants (n/a)	---	---	---	---
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1984	7.0	-.5	-.08	-.60
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1984	2.8	-.3	-.05	-.03

To meet the Surgeon General's 1990 goals for low birthweight births, Rhode Island will have to triple its rate of progress for all races and for whites. It will meet the goal for nonwhites. On the goal for early prenatal care for all races, whites, and nonwhites, the state is moving in the wrong direction. Rhode Island will meet the infant mortality goal for all races and whites if progress continues at about the same rate as for the past six years. The state will meet the goal for neonatal mortality; to meet the goal for postneonatal mortality however, it will have to improve its rate of progress slightly.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Rhode Island

Medicaid, WIC, and AFDC Fact Sheet

Medicaid

Benefits provided to:	Yes	No	Medicaid eligibility level as a percent of the federal poverty level:
All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines		✓	
All pregnant women who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines	✓		55%
Medically needy children and pregnant women	✓		

WIC

Women and children actually served as a percent of the eligible population: 50%

AFDC

Program includes benefits at the federal level for:	Yes	No
Pregnant women with no other children:		
. from medical verification		✓
. from sixth month or later	✓	
Two-parent unemployed families:	✓	

Monthly payment level for a family of three:

$409

As a percent of the standard of need ($409):

100%

As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($737.50):

55%

SOUTH CAROLINA

State Fact Sheet, 1983

Births

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	30,444	20,311	50,755
To women age 19 and under	4,204	4,958	9,162
To women under age 15	51	213	264

Teen Births

(As percentage of all births)

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To women age 19 and under	13.8%	24.4%	18.1%
To women under age 15	0.2	1.0	0.5

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	6.1%	12.4%	8.6%
To women age 19 and under	8.2	14.8	11.7

Percentage of all low birthweight births:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To women age 19 and under	18.4%	29.1%	24.5%

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	76.0%	52.2%	66.5%
To women age 19 and under	51.6	34.0	42.1

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	5.1%	12.4%	8.0%
To women age 19 and under	12.6	19.2	16.2

Infant Mortality

	White	Nonwhite	Total
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	11.3	20.5	15.0
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	7.1	13.8	9.8
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	4.2	6.7	5.2

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

South Carolina

Surgeon General's 1990 Goals Fact Sheet

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:		Total change needed to reach 1990 goal	Average change needed per year to reach 1990 goal	Average change per year since 1978
To all women, 1984	8.8%	-3.8	-.63	-.02
To white women, 1984	6.3	-1.3	-.22	0.05
To nonwhite women, 1984	12.6	-3.6	-.60	-.07

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:				
To all women, 1983	66.5%	23.5	3.36	-.78
To white women, 1983	76.0	14.0	2.00	-.68
To nonwhite women, 1983	52.2	37.8	5.40	-1.12

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births:				
For all infants, 1984	14.7	-5.7	-.95	-.65
For white infants, 1984	11.1	-2.1	-.35	-.37
For nonwhite infants, 1984	20.2	-8.2	-1.37	-.97
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1984	9.8	-3.3	-.55	-.43
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1984	4.9	-2.4	-.40	-.22

To meet the Surgeon General's 1990 goals for low birthweight births, South Carolina will have to improve its rate of progress for all races by 31 times and for nonwhites by 8 times. The state is moving in the wrong direction on the goal for low birthweight for whites. On the goal for early prenatal care for all races, whites, and nonwhites, the state also is moving in the wrong direction. To meet the goals for infant mortality, South Carolina will have to improve its rate of progress by 1.5 times for all races and nonwhites. It will meet the goal for whites if progress continues at about the same rate as for the past 6 years. To meet the goal for neonatal mortality, the state will have to improve its rate of progress slightly. To meet the postneonatal mortality goal, it will have to nearly double its rate of progress.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

South Carolina

Medicaid, WIC, and AFDC Fact Sheet

Medicaid

Benefits provided to:	Yes	No	Medicaid eligibility level as a percent of the federal poverty level:
All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines	✓		
All pregnant women who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines	✓		25%
Medically needy children and pregnant women	✓		

WIC

Women and children actually served as a percent of the eligible population: 51%

AFDC

Program includes benefits at the federal level for:	Yes	No
Pregnant women with no other children:		
. from medical verification		✓
. from sixth month or later		✓
Two-parent unemployed families:	✓	

Monthly payment level for a family of three:

$187

As a percent of the standard of need ($187):

100%

As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($737.50):

25%

SOUTH DAKOTA

State Fact Sheet, 1983

	White	Nonwhite	Total
Births			
To all women	10,549	1,977	12,526
To women age 19 and under	1,034	434	1,468
To women under age 15	3	7	10
Teen Births			
(As percentage of all births)			
To women age 19 and under	9.8%	22.0%	11.7%
To women under age 15	---	0.4	0.1
Low Birthweight Births			
Percentage of births that are low birthweight:			
To all women	4.8%	7.0%	5.1%
To women age 19 and under	7.7	---	7.2
Percentage of all low birthweight births:			
To women age 19 and under	15.8%	---	16.3%
Prenatal Care			
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:			
To all women	76.8%	46.3%	72.1%
To women age 19 and under	56.6	40.7	51.9
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:			
To all women	4.2%	24.7%	7.4%
To women age 19 and under	9.7	24.5	14.0
Infant Mortality			
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	8.3	23.8	10.8
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	5.3	---	5.8
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	3.0	15.2	4.9

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

South Dakota

Surgeon General's 1990 Goals Fact Sheet

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:

		Total change needed to reach 1990 goal	Average change needed per year to reach 1990 goal	Average change per year since 1978
To all women, 1984	5.1%	-.1	-.02	-.02
To white women, 1984	4.8	0.0	0.00	0.00
To nonwhite women, 1984	6.6	0.0	0.00	0.00

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:

To all women, 1984	71.8%	18.2	3.03	0.42
To white women, 1984	75.5	14.5	2.42	0.42
To nonwhite women, 1984	49.3	40.7	6.78	0.82

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births:

For all infants, 1984	10.0	-1.0	-.17	-.58
For white infants, 1984	8.8	0.0	0.00	0.00
For nonwhite infants, 1984	17.0	-5.0	-.83	-.90
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1984	5.4	0.0	0.00	0.00
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1984	4.6	-2.1	-.35	0.08

South Dakota will meet the Surgeon General's 1990 goal for low birthweight births for all races and has met the goals for whites and nonwhites. To meet the goal for early prenatal care, it will have to improve its rate of progress for all races by 7 times, for whites by nearly 6 times, and for nonwhites by 8 times. The state will meet the goals for infant mortality for all races and nonwhites if progress continues at about the same rate as for the past six years. It has met the goal for infant mortality for whites. South Dakota has met the goal for neonatal mortality; it is moving in the wrong direction on the goal for postneonatal mortality, however.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

South Dakota

Medicaid, WIC, and AFDC Fact Sheet

Medicaid

Benefits provided to:	Yes	No	Medicaid eligibility level as a percent of the federal poverty level:
All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines		✓	
All pregnant women who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines		✓	45%
Medically needy children and pregnant women		✓	

WIC

Women and children actually served as a percent of the eligible population: 32%

AFDC

Program includes benefits at the federal level for:	Yes	No
Pregnant women with no other children:		
. from medical verification		✓
. from sixth month or later		✓
Two-parent unemployed families:		✓

Monthly payment level for a family of three:

$329

As a percent of the standard of need ($329):

100%

As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($737.50):

45%

TENNESSEE

State Fact Sheet, 1983

	White	Nonwhite	Total
Births			
To all women	50,487	14,994	65,481
To women age 19 and under	8,013	3,819	11,832
To women under age 15	104	169	273
Teen Births			
(As percentage of all births)			
To women age 19 and under	15.9%	25.5%	18.1%
To women under age 15	0.2	1.1	0.4
Low Birthweight Births			
Percentage of births that are low birthweight:			
To all women	6.5%	13.0%	8.0%
To women age 19 and under	8.7	14.4	10.5
Percentage of all low birthweight births:			
To women age 19 and under	21.2%	28.1%	23.8%
Prenatal Care			
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:			
To all women	78.3%	62.3%	74.7%
To women age 19 and under	56.2	46.6	53.1
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:			
To all women	4.7%	9.0%	5.7%
To women age 19 and under	9.9	12.6	10.8
Infant Mortality			
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	10.7	19.8	12.8
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	7.0	12.9	8.4
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	3.6	6.9	4.4

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Tennessee

Surgeon General's 1990 Goals Fact Sheet

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:

		Total change needed to reach 1990 goal	Average change needed per year to reach 1990 goal	Average change per year since 1978
To all women, 1984	8.0%	-3.0	-.50	-.02
To white women, 1984	6.4	-1.4	-.23	-.05
To nonwhite women, 1984	13.0	-4.0	-.67	-.02

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:

To all women, 1984	75.8%	14.2	2.37	0.57
To white women, 1984	79.6	10.4	1.73	0.55
To nonwhite women, 1984	63.2	26.8	4.47	0.62

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births:

For all infants, 1984	11.8	-2.8	-.47	-.50
For white infants, 1984	9.8	-.8	-.13	-.55
For nonwhite infants, 1984	18.5	-6.5	-1.08	-.37
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1984	7.9	-1.4	-.23	-.43
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1984	3.9	-1.4	-.23	-.07

To meet the Surgeon General's 1990 goals for low birthweight births, Tennessee will have to improve its rate of progress for all races by 25 times, for whites by 5 times, and for nonwhites by 7 times. To meet the goal for early prenatal care, it will have to improve its rate of progress by 4 times for all races, by 3 times for whites, and by 7 times for nonwhites. The state will meet the goal for infant mortality for all races and whites if progress continues at about the same rate as for the past six years. To meet the infant mortality goal for nonwhites, it will have to triple its rate of progress. The state will meet the goal for neonatal mortality if progress continues at about the same rate as for the past six years; to meet the goal for postneonatal mortality, however, it will have to triple its current rate of progress.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Tennessee

Medicaid, WIC, and AFDC Fact Sheet

Medicaid

Benefits provided to:	Yes	No	Medicaid eligibility level as a percent of the federal poverty level:
All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines	✓		
All pregnant women who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines	✓		21%
Medically needy children and pregnant women	✓		

WIC

Women and children actually served as a percent of the eligible population: 34%

AFDC

Program includes benefits at the federal level for:

	Yes	No
Pregnant women with no other children:		
. from medical verification		✓
. from sixth month or later	✓	
Two-parent unemployed families:		✓

Monthly payment level for a family of three:

$153

As a percent of the standard of need ($339):

45%

As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($737.50):

21%

TEXAS

State Fact Sheet, 1983

	White	Nonwhite	Total
Births			
To all women	249,060	46,189	295,249
To women age 19 and under	38,024	10,333	48,357
To women under age 15	702	375	1,077
Teen Births			
(As percentage of all births)			
To women age 19 and under	15.3%	22.4%	16.4%
To women under age 15	0.3	0.8	0.4
Low Birthweight Births			
Percentage of births that are low birthweight:			
To all women	6.0%	11.9%	6.9%
To women age 19 and under	7.5	14.0	8.9
Percentage of all low birthweight births:			
To women age 19 and under	19.3%	26.3%	21.2%
Prenatal Care			
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:			
To all women	69.3%	59.1%	67.7%
To women age 19 and under	47.6	39.8	45.9
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:			
To all women	10.0%	12.1%	10.4%
To women age 19 and under	17.6	19.2	17.9
Infant Mortality			
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	10.4	14.7	11.1
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	6.4	9.4	6.9
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	4.0	5.3	4.2

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Texas

Surgeon General's 1990 Goals Fact Sheet

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:		Total change needed to reach 1990 goal	Average change needed per year to reach 1990 goal	Average change per year since 1978
To all women, 1984	6.8%	-1.8	-.30	-.08
To white women, 1984	6.0	-1.0	-.17	-.03
To nonwhite women, 1984	12.3	-3.3	-.55	-.07

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:

To all women, 1984	68.3%	21.7	3.62	-.43
To white women, 1984	69.8	20.2	3.37	-.55
To nonwhite women, 1984	58.3	31.7	5.28	-.18

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births:

For all infants, 1984	10.4	-1.4	-.23	-.65
For white infants, 1984	9.6	-.6	-.10	-.55
For nonwhite infants, 1984	15.9	-3.9	-.65	-.93
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1984	6.5	0.0	0.00	0.00
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1984	3.9	-1.4	-.23	-.10

To meet the Surgeon General's 1990 goals for low birthweight births, Texas will have to improve its rate of progress for all races by nearly 4 times, for whites by 5 times, and for nonwhites by nearly 8 times. On the goal for early prenatal care for all races, whites, and nonwhites, the state is moving in the wrong direction. Texas will meet the infant mortality goals for all races, whites, and nonwhites if progress continues at about the same rate as for the past six years. The state has met the goal for neonatal mortality; to meet the goal for postneonatal mortality, however, it will have to double its rate of progress.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Texas

Medicaid, WIC, and AFDC Fact Sheet

Medicaid

Benefits provided to:	Yes	No
All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines	✓	
All pregnant women who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines	✓	
Medically needy children and pregnant women	✓	

Medicaid eligibility level as a percent of the federal poverty level:

25%

WIC

Women and children actually served as a percent of the eligible population: 33%

AFDC

Program includes benefits at the federal level for:	Yes	No
Pregnant women with no other children:		
. from medical verification		✓
. from sixth month or later		✓
Two-parent unemployed families:		✓

Monthly payment level for a family of three:

$184

As a percent of the standard of need ($574):

32%

As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($737.50):

25%

UTAH

State Fact Sheet, 1983

Births

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	37,496	1,978	39,474
To women age 19 and under	3,450	223	3,673
To women under age 15	25	8	33

Teen Births

(As percentage of all births)

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To women age 19 and under	9.2%	11.3%	9.3%
To women under age 15	0.1	0.4	0.1

Low Birthweight Births

	White	Nonwhite	Total
Percentage of births that are low birthweight:			
To all women	5.5%	7.0%	5.6%
To women age 19 and under	9.1	---	9.1
Percentage of all low birthweight births:			
To women age 19 and under	15.2%	---	15.2%

Prenatal Care

	White	Nonwhite	Total
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:			
To all women	83.0%	66.3%	82.2%
To women age 19 and under	67.2	53.0	66.4
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:			
To all women	2.5%	10.2%	2.9%
To women age 19 and under	5.6	18.6	6.3

Infant Mortality

	White	Nonwhite	Total
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	8.9	---	8.8
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	5.4	---	5.4
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	3.5	---	3.4

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Utah

Surgeon General's 1990 Goals Fact Sheet

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:

		Total change needed to reach 1990 goal	Average change needed per year to reach 1990 goal	Average change per year since 1978
To all women, 1983	5.6%	-.6	-.09	-.02
To white women, 1983	5.5	-.5	-.07	-.04
To nonwhite women, 1983	7.0	0.0	0.00	0.00

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:

To all women, 1983	82.3%	7.7	1.10	0.12
To white women, 1983	83.0	7.0	1.00	0.14
To nonwhite women, 1983	66.3	23.7	3.39	0.46

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births:

For all infants, 1983	8.8	0.0	0.00	0.00
For white infants, 1983	8.9	0.0	0.00	0.00
For nonwhite infants (n/a)	---	---	---	---
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1983	5.4	0.0	0.00	0.00
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1983	3.4	-.9	-.13	-.04

To meet the Surgeon General's 1990 goal for low birthweight births, Utah will have to improve at 4 times its rate of progress for all races and twice its rate of progress for whites. It has met the goal for low birthweight for nonwhites. To meet the goal for early prenatal care, it will have to improve its rate of progress for all races by 10 times and for both whites and nonwhites by 7 times. Utah has met the goal for infant mortality for all races and whites. It also has met the goal for neonatal mortality. To meet the goal for postneonatal mortality, Utah will have to triple its current rate of progress.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Utah

Medicaid, WIC, and AFDC Fact Sheet

Medicaid

Benefits provided to:	Yes	No	Medicaid eligibility level as a percent of the federal poverty level:
All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines	✓		
All pregnant women who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines	✓		51%
Medically needy children and pregnant women	✓		

WIC

Women and children actually served as a percent of the eligible population:	27%

AFDC

Program includes benefits at the federal level for:	Yes	No
Pregnant women with no other children:		
. from medical verification		✓
. from sixth month or later	✓	
Two-parent unemployed families:		✓

Monthly payment level for a family of three:

$376

As a percent of the standard of need ($693):

54%

As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($737.50):

51%

VERMONT

State Fact Sheet, 1983

Births

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	7,888	66	7,954
To women age 19 and under	850	---	853
To women under age 15	8	---	8

Teen Births

(As percentage of all births)

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To women age 19 and under	10.8%	---	10.7%
To women under age 15	0.1	---	0.1

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	5.9%	---	5.9%
To women age 19 and under	7.7	---	7.6

Percentage of all low birthweight births:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To women age 19 and under	14.1%	---	14.0%

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	83.0%	75.4%	82.9%
To women age 19 and under	63.7	---	63.6

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	2.6%	---	2.6%
To women age 19 and under	5.5	---	5.5

Infant Mortality

	White	Nonwhite	Total
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	8.5	---	8.7
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	6.1	---	6.2
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	---	---	---

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Vermont

Surgeon General's 1990 Goals Fact Sheet

Low Birthweight Births

		Total change needed to reach 1990 goal	Average change needed per year to reach 1990 goal	Average change per year since 1978
Percentage of births that are low birthweight:				
To all women, 1983	5.9%	-.9	-.13	-.06
To white women, 1983	5.9	-.9	-.13	-.06
To nonwhite women (n/a)	---	---	---	---

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:				
To all women, 1983	82.9%	7.1	1.01	0.84
To white women, 1983	83.0	7.0	1.00	0.84
To nonwhite women, 1983	75.4	14.6	2.09	0.16

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births:				
For all infants, 1983	8.7	0.0	0.00	0.00
For white infants, 1983	8.5	0.0	0.00	0.00
For nonwhite infants (n/a)	---	---	---	---
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1983	6.2	0.0	0.00	0.00
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births (n/a)	---	---	---	---

To meet the Surgeon General's 1990 goal for low birthweight births, Vermont will have to double its rate of progress for all races and for whites. To meet the goal for early prenatal care, Vermont will have to improve its rate of progress slightly for all races and whites, and improve its rate of progress for nonwhites by 13 times. Vermont has met the goal for infant mortality for all races and whites. It also has met the goal for neonatal mortality. Data are insufficient to chart progress toward the postneonatal goal.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Vermont

Medicaid, WIC, and AFDC Fact Sheet

Medicaid

Benefits provided to:	Yes	No	Medicaid eligibility level as a percent of the federal poverty level:
All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines	✓		
All pregnant women who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines	✓		72%
Medically needy children and pregnant women	✓		

WIC

Women and children actually served as a percent of the eligible population: 79%

AFDC

Program includes benefits at the federal level for:	Yes	No
Pregnant women with no other children:		
. from medical verification		✓
. from sixth month or later	✓	
Two-parent unemployed families:	✓	

Monthly payment level for a family of three:

$531

As a percent of the standard of need ($812):

65%

As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($737.50):

72%

VIRGINIA

State Fact Sheet, 1983

	White	Nonwhite	Total
Births			
To all women	59,363	21,369	80,732
To women age 19 and under	6,343	4,409	10,752
To women under age 15	62	174	236
Teen Births			
(As percentage of all births)			
To women age 19 and under	10.7%	20.6%	13.3%
To women under age 15	0.1	0.8	0.3
Low Birthweight Births			
Percentage of births that are low birthweight:			
To all women	5.7%	11.5%	7.2%
To women age 19 and under	7.7	13.7	10.1
Percentage of all low birthweight births:			
To women age 19 and under	14.5%	24.5%	18.7%
Prenatal Care			
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:			
To all women	84.4%	70.0%	80.6%
To women age 19 and under	63.5	52.7	59.1
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:			
To all women	2.9%	6.1%	3.7%
To women age 19 and under	7.5	10.9	8.9
Infant Mortality			
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	9.6	18.3	11.9
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	6.4	13.6	8.3
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	3.2	4.7	3.6

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Virginia

Surgeon General's 1990 Goals Fact Sheet

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:

		Total change needed to reach 1990 goal	Average change needed per year to reach 1990 goal	Average change per year since 1978
To all women, 1984	7.3%	-2.3	-.38	-.02
To white women, 1984	5.8	-.8	-.13	-.02
To nonwhite women, 1984	11.8	-2.8	-.47	0.03

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:

To all women, 1983	80.6%	9.4	1.34	-.08
To white women, 1983	84.4	5.6	0.80	0.12
To nonwhite women, 1983	70.0	20.0	2.86	-.60

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births:

For all infants, 1984	12.3	-3.3	-.55	-.25
For white infants 1984	9.9	-.9	-.15	-.27
For nonwhite infants, 1984	19.2	-7.2	-1.20	-.15
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1984	8.8	-2.3	-.38	-.15
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1984	3.5	-1.0	-.17	-.10

To meet the Surgeon General's 1990 goal for low birthweight births, Virginia will have to improve its rate of progress for all races by 19 times and for whites by 6 times. The state is moving in the wrong direction on the goal for low birthweight births for nonwhites. For early prenatal care for all races and nonwhites, the state is moving in the wrong direction. To meet the goal for whites, it will have to improve at 6 times the current rate of progress. To meet the goals for infant mortality, Virginia will have to double progress for all races and improve at 8 times its current rate of progress for nonwhites. It will meet the goal for infant mortality for whites if progress continues at about the same rate as for the past six years. To meet the goals for neonatal mortality and postneonatal mortality it will have double its rate of progress.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Virginia

Medicaid, WIC, and AFDC Fact Sheet

Medicaid

Benefits provided to:	Yes	No	Medicaid eligibility level as a percent of the federal poverty level:
All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines		✓	
All pregnant women who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines	✓		36%
Medically needy children and pregnant women	✓		

WIC

Women and children actually served as a percent of the eligible population: 39%

AFDC

Program includes benefits at the federal level for:	Yes	No
Pregnant women with no other children:		
. from medical verification		✓
. from sixth month or later		✓
Two-parent unemployed families:		✓

Monthly payment level for a family of three:

$269

As a percent of the standard of need ($298):

90%

As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($737.50):

36%

WASHINGTON

State Fact Sheet, 1983

Births

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	60,509	8,171	68,680
To women age 19 and under	6,246	1,137	7,383
To women under age 15	64	35	99

Teen Births

(As percentage of all births)

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To women age 19 and under	10.3%	13.9%	10.7%
To women under age 15	0.1	0.4	0.1

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	5.0%	7.2%	5.2%
To women age 19 and under	6.5	10.4	7.1

Percentage of all low birthweight births:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To women age 19 and under	13.5%	20.0%	14.5%

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	79.2%	66.1%	77.6%
To women age 19 and under	55.1	45.0	53.6

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	4.1%	8.4%	4.6%
To women age 19 and under	10.9	15.3	11.5

Infant Mortality

	White	Nonwhite	Total
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	9.2	11.6	9.5
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	5.4	5.6	5.4
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	3.8	6.0	4.1

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Washington

Surgeon General's 1990 Goals Fact Sheet

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:		Total change needed to reach 1990 goal	Average change needed per year to reach 1990 goal	Average change per year since 1978
To all women, 1984	5.1%	-.1	-.02	-.08
To white women, 1984	4.6	0.0	0.00	0.00
To nonwhite women, 1984	7.5	0.0	0.00	0.00

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:				
To all women, 1984	78.2%	11.8	1.97	-.03
To white women, 1984	80.4	9.6	1.60	0.12
To nonwhite women, 1984	66.5	23.5	3.92	-.03

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births:				
For all infants, 1984	10.2	-1.2	-.20	-.38
For white infants, 1984	10.1	-1.1	-.18	-.37
For nonwhite infants, 1984	10.9	0.0	0.00	0.00
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1984	5.4	0.0	0.00	0.00
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1984	4.8	-2.3	-.38	0.03

Washington will meet the Surgeon General's goal for low birthweight births for all races and has met the goals for low birthweight births for whites and nonwhites. To meet the goal for early prenatal care, it will have to improve at 13 times its rate of progress for whites. On the goal for early prenatal care for all races and nonwhites, the state is moving in the wrong direction. Washington will meet the goal for infant mortality for all races and whites if progress continues at about the same rate as for the past six years. It has met the infant mortality goal for nonwhites. It also has met the goal for neonatal mortality; on the goal for postneonatal mortality, the state is moving in the wrong direction, however.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Washington

Medicaid, WIC, and AFDC Fact Sheet

Medicaid

Benefits provided to:	Yes	No	Medicaid eligibility level as a percent of the federal poverty level:
All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines		✓	
All pregnant women who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines		✓	63%
Medically needy children and pregnant women	✓		

WIC

Women and children actually served as a percent of the eligible population: 29%

AFDC

Program includes benefits at the federal level for:	Yes	No
Pregnant women with no other children:		
. from medical verification		✓
. from sixth month or later	✓	
Two-parent unemployed families:	✓	

Monthly payment level for a family of three:

$462

As a percent of the standard of need ($728):

63%

As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($737.50):

63%

WEST VIRGINIA

State Fact Sheet, 1983

Births

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	24,737	1,145	25,882
To women age 19 and under	4,556	231	4,787
To women under age 15	54	5	59

Teen Births

(As percentage of all births)

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To women age 19 and under	18.4%	20.2%	18.5%
To women under age 15	0.2	0.4	0.2

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	6.5%	10.8%	6.7%
To women age 19 and under	8.8	---	8.9

Percentage of all low birthweight births:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To women age 19 and under	24.9%	---	24.7%

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	72.7%	56.1%	72.0%
To women age 19 and under	51.4	36.7	50.7

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	5.8%	11.6%	6.0%
To women age 19 and under	10.8	18.6	11.1

Infant Mortality

	White	Nonwhite	Total
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	10.7	---	10.9
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	6.9	---	7.0
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	3.8	---	3.9

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

West Virginia

Surgeon General's 1990 Goals Fact Sheet

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:

		Total change needed to reach 1990 goal	Average change needed per year to reach 1990 goal	Average change per year since 1978
To all women, 1983	6.7%	-1.7	-.24	-.02
To white women, 1983	6.5	-1.5	-.21	-.02
To nonwhite women, 1983	10.8	-1.8	-.26	-.12

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:

To all women, 1983	72.0%	18.0	2.57	1.38
To white women, 1983	72.7	17.3	2.47	1.40
To nonwhite women, 1983	56.1	33.9	4.84	0.78

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births:

For all infants, 1984	10.9	-1.9	-.32	-.70
For white infants, 1984	10.8	-1.8	-.30	-.68
For nonwhite infants (n/a)	---	---	---	---
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1984	7.2	-.7	-.12	-.52
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1984	3.8	-1.3	-.22	-.17

To meet the Surgeon General's 1990 goals for low birthweight births, West Virginia will have to improve its rate of progress for all races by 12 times, for whites by 10 times, and for nonwhites by 2 times. To meet the goal for early prenatal care, it will have to double progress for all races and whites and improve at six times its current rate of progress for nonwhites. The state will meet the goal for infant mortality for all races and whites if progress continues at about the same rate as for the past six years. It will meet the goal for neonatal mortality if progress continues at about the same rate as for the past six years; to meet the postneonatal mortality goal, however, the state will have to improve its rate of progress for all races slightly.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

West Virginia

Medicaid, WIC, and AFDC Fact Sheet

Medicaid

Benefits provided to:	Yes	No	Medicaid eligibility level as a percent of the federal poverty level:
All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines		✓	
All pregnant women who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines		✓	28%
Medically needy children and pregnant women	✓		

WIC

Women and children actually served as a percent of the eligible population: 37%

AFDC

Program includes benefits at the federal level for:	Yes	No
Pregnant women with no other children:		
. from medical verification		✓
. from sixth month or later		✓
Two-parent unemployed families:	✓	

Monthly payment level for a family of three:

$206

As a percent of the standard of need ($275):

75%

As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($737.50):

28%

WISCONSIN

State Fact Sheet, 1983

Births

	White	Nonwhite	Total
To all women	65,748	6,810	72,558
To women age 19 and under	5,626	2,133	7,759
To women under age 15	35	63	98

Teen Births

(As percentage of all births)

To women age 19 and under	8.6%	31.3%	10.7%
To women under age 15	0.1	0.9	0.1

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:

To all women	4.8%	11.2%	5.4%
To women age 19 and under	7.4	10.4	8.3

Percentage of all low birthweight births:

To women age 19 and under	13.2%	29.1%	16.3%

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:

To all women	85.6%	65.9%	83.8%
To women age 19 and under	69.2	43.3	62.0

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:

To all women	2.0%	7.4%	2.5%
To women age 19 and under	6.6	9.2	7.3

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	9.0	15.4	9.6
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	6.1	8.5	6.3
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	2.9	6.9	3.3

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Wisconsin

Surgeon General's 1990 Goals Fact Sheet

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:

		Total change needed to reach 1990 goal	Average change needed per year to reach 1990 goal	Average change per year since 1978
To all women, 1984	5.1%	-.1	-.02	-.08
To white women, 1984	4.6	0.0	0.00	0.00
To nonwhite women, 1984	10.7	-1.7	-.28	-.05

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:

		Total change needed to reach 1990 goal	Average change needed per year to reach 1990 goal	Average change per year since 1978
To all women, 1984	84.0%	6.0	1.00	0.32
To white women, 1984	85.9	4.1	0.68	0.42
To nonwhite women, 1984	64.6	25.4	4.23	-.33

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births:

		Total change needed to reach 1990 goal	Average change needed per year to reach 1990 goal	Average change per year since 1978
For all infants, 1984	9.9	-.9	-.15	-.22
For white infants, 1984	9.0	0.0	0.00	0.00
For nonwhite infants, 1984	19.0	-7.0	-1.17	0.80
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1984	6.3	0.0	0.00	0.00
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1984	3.6	-1.1	-.18	0.00

Wisconsin will meet the Surgeon General's 1990 goal for low birthweight births for all races and has met the goal for whites. To meet the low birthweight goal for nonwhites, it will have to improve at 5 times its current rate of progress. To meet the goal for early prenatal care, it will have to improve at 3 times its rate of progress for all races and slightly improve progress for whites. Wisconsin is moving in the wrong direction for nonwhites. The state will meet the goal for infant mortality for all races if progress continues at about the same rate as for the past six years. Although it has met the infant mortality goal for whites, the state is moving in the wrong direction for nonwhites. Wisconsin has met the goal for neonatal mortality; it has shown no progress toward meeting the goal for postneonatal mortality, however.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Wisconsin

Medicaid, WIC, and AFDC Fact Sheet

Medicaid

Benefits provided to:	Yes	No	Medicaid eligibility level as a percent of the federal poverty level:
All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines	✓		
All pregnant women who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines	✓		72%
Medically needy children and pregnant women	✓		

WIC

Women and children actually served as a percent of the eligible population: 46%

AFDC

Program includes benefits at the federal level for:	Yes	No
Pregnant women with no other children:		
. from medical verification		✓
. from sixth month or later	✓	
Two-parent unemployed families:	✓	

Monthly payment level for a family of three:

$533

As a percent of the standard of need ($628):

85%

As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($737.50):

72%

WYOMING

State Fact Sheet, 1983

	White	Nonwhite	Total
Births			
To all women	9,762	506	10,268
To women age 19 and under	1,187	90	1,277
To women under age 15	11	3	14
Teen Births			
(As percentage of all births)			
To women age 19 and under	12.2%	17.8%	12.4%
To women under age 15	0.1	0.6	0.1
Low Birthweight Births			
Percentage of births that are low birthweight:			
To all women	7.0%	8.5%	7.1%
To women age 19 and under	7.4	---	7.0
Percentage of all low birthweight births:			
To women age 19 and under	12.9%	---	12.3%
Prenatal Care			
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:			
To all women	79.3%	67.1%	78.7%
To women age 19 and under	60.1	55.1	59.8
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:			
To all women	3.5%	8.8%	3.8%
To women age 19 and under	7.9	---	8.5
Infant Mortality			
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	9.9	---	9.8
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	5.0	---	5.1
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	4.9	---	4.8

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Wyoming

Surgeon General's 1990 Goals Fact Sheet

Low Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that are low birthweight:		Total change needed to reach 1990 goal	Average change needed per year to reach 1990 goal	Average change per year since 1978
To all women, 1983	7.1%	-2.1	-.30	-.14
To white women, 1983	7.0	-2.0	-.29	-.14
To nonwhite women, 1983	8.5	0.0	0.00	0.00

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:				
To all women, 1984	80.6%	9.4	1.57	0.75
To white women, 1984	81.0	9.0	1.50	0.75
To nonwhite women, 1984	73.5	16.5	2.75	0.55

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births:				
For all infants, 1984	11.1	-2.1	-.35	-.32
For white infants, 1984	11.1	-2.1	-.35	-.38
For nonwhite infants (n/a)	---	---	---	---
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1984	7.1	-.6	-.10	-.17
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, 1984	4.0	-1.5	-.25	-.15

To meet the Surgeon General's 1990 goals for low birthweight births, Wyoming will have to improve at 2 times its rate of progress for all races and for whites. It has met the goal for nonwhites. To meet the goal for early prenatal care, it will have to double its rate of progress for all races and whites, and improve at 5 times its current rate of progress for nonwhites. The state will meet the infant mortality goal for all races if progress continues at about the same rate as for the past six years. It will have to improve its rate of progress for whites slightly to reach the goal. Wyoming will meet the goal for neonatal mortality if progress continues at about the same rate as for the past six years. To meet the goal for postneonatal mortality, it will have to improve its rate of progress slightly.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Wyoming

Medicaid, WIC, and AFDC Fact Sheet

Medicaid

Benefits provided to:	Yes	No	Medicaid eligibility level as a percent of the federal poverty level:
All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines		✓	
All pregnant women who meet AFDC financial eligibility guidelines		✓	49%
Medically needy children and pregnant women		✓	

WIC

Women and children actually served as a percent of the eligible population:	51%

AFDC

Program includes benefits at the federal level for:	Yes	No
Pregnant women with no other children:		
. from medical verification		✓
. from sixth month or later	✓	
Two-parent unemployed families:		✓

Monthly payment level for a family of three:

$360

As a percent of the standard of need ($360):

100%

As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($737.50):

49%

Part 3: Appendix

Table 3.1 Infant Mortality Rates, by Race, U.S., 1940-1983

Year	All Races	White	Nonwhite		Ratio of Black to White
			Total	Black	
1940	47.0	43.2	73.8	72.9	1.69
1941	45.3	41.2	74.8	74.1	1.80
1942	40.4	37.3	64.6	64.2	1.72
1943	40.4	37.5	62.5	61.5	1.64
1944	39.8	36.9	60.3	59.3	1.61
1945	38.3	35.6	57.0	56.2	1.58
1946	33.8	31.8	49.5	48.8	1.53
1947	32.2	30.1	48.5	47.7	1.58
1948	32.0	29.9	46.5	45.7	1.53
1949	31.3	28.9	47.3	46.8	1.62
1950	29.2	26.8	44.5	43.9	1.64
1951	28.4	25.8	44.8	44.3	1.72
1952	28.4	25.5	47.0	46.9	1.84
1953	27.8	25.0	44.7	44.5	1.78
1954	26.6	23.9	42.9	42.9	1.79
1955	26.4	23.6	42.8	43.1	1.83
1956	26.0	23.2	42.1	42.4	1.83
1957	26.3	23.3	43.7	44.2	1.90
1958	27.1	23.8	45.7	46.3	1.95
1959	26.4	23.2	44.0	44.8	1.93
1960	26.0	22.9	43.2	44.3	1.93
1961	25.3	22.4	40.7	41.8	1.87
1962	25.3	22.3	41.4	42.6	1.91
1963	25.2	22.2	41.5	42.8	1.93
1964	24.8	21.6	41.1	42.3	1.96
1965	24.7	21.5	40.3	41.7	1.94
1966	23.7	20.6	38.8	40.2	1.95
1967	22.4	19.7	35.9	37.5	1.90
1968	21.8	19.2	34.5	36.2	1.89
1969	20.9	18.4	32.9	34.8	1.89
1970	20.0	17.8	30.9	32.6	1.83
1971	19.1	17.1	28.5	30.3	1.77
1972	18.5	16.4	27.7	29.6	1.80
1973	17.7	15.8	26.2	28.1	1.78
1974	16.7	14.8	24.9	26.8	1.81
1975	16.1	14.2	24.2	26.2	1.85
1976	15.2	13.3	23.5	25.5	1.92
1977	14.1	12.3	21.7	23.6	1.92
1978	13.8	12.0	21.1	23.1	1.93
1979	13.1	11.4	19.8	21.8	1.91
1980	12.6	11.0	19.1	21.4	1.95
1981	11.9	10.5	17.8	20.0	1.90
1982	11.5	10.1	17.3	19.6	1.94
1983	11.2	9.7	16.8	19.2	1.98

Source: National Center for Health Statistics.

Table 3.2 Neonatal Mortality Rates, by Race, U.S., Selected Years, 1950-1983

Year	All Races	White	Nonwhite Total	Nonwhite Black	Black-White Ratio
1950	20.5	19.4	27.5	27.8	1.43
1955	19.1	17.7	27.2	27.8	1.57
1960	18.7	17.2	26.9	27.8	1.62
1961	18.4	16.9	26.2	26.2	1.55
1962	18.3	16.9	26.1	27.1	1.60
1963	18.2	16.7	26.1	27.0	1.62
1964	17.9	16.2	26.5	27.4	1.69
1965	17.7	16.1	25.4	26.5	1.65
1966	17.2	15.6	24.8	25.9	1.66
1967	16.5	15.0	23.8	25.0	1.67
1968	16.1	14.7	23.0	24.3	1.65
1969	15.6	14.2	22.5	23.9	1.68
1970	15.1	13.8	21.4	22.8	1.65
1971	14.2	13.0	19.6	21.0	1.62
1972	13.6	12.4	19.2	20.7	1.67
1973	13.0	11.8	17.9	19.3	1.64
1974	12.3	11.1	17.2	18.7	1.68
1975	11.6	10.4	16.8	18.3	1.76
1976	10.9	9.7	16.3	17.9	1.85
1977	9.9	8.7	14.7	16.1	1.85
1978	9.5	8.4	14.0	15.5	1.85
1979	8.9	7.9	12.9	14.3	1.81
1980	8.5	7.5	12.5	14.1	1.88
1981	8.0	7.1	11.8	13.4	1.89
1982	7.7	6.8	11.3	13.1	1.93
1983	7.3	6.4	10.8	12.4	1.94

Source: National Center for Health Statistics.

Table 3.3 Postneonatal Mortality Rates, by Race, U.S., Selected Years, 1950–1983

Year	All Races	White	Nonwhite		Black-White
			Total	Black	Ratio
1950	8.7	7.4	17.0	16.1	2.18
1955	7.3	5.9	15.6	15.3	2.59
1960	7.3	5.7	16.3	16.5	2.89
1961	6.9	5.5	14.5	14.7	2.67
1962	7.0	5.4	15.3	15.5	2.87
1963	7.0	5.5	15.4	15.8	2.87
1964	6.9	5.4	14.6	14.8	2.74
1965	7.0	5.4	14.9	15.2	2.81
1966	6.5	5.0	14.0	14.3	2.86
1967	5.9	4.7	12.1	12.5	2.66
1968	5.7	4.5	11.5	11.9	2.64
1969	5.3	4.2	10.4	10.8	2.57
1970	4.9	4.0	9.5	9.9	2.48
1971	4.9	4.1	8.9	9.3	2.27
1972	4.9	4.0	8.5	8.9	2.23
1973	4.7	4.0	8.3	8.8	2.20
1974	4.4	3.7	7.7	8.1	2.19
1975	4.5	3.8	7.4	7.9	2.08
1976	4.3	3.6	7.2	7.6	2.11
1977	4.2	3.6	7.0	7.6	2.11
1978	4.3	3.6	7.1	7.6	2.11
1979	4.2	3.5	6.9	7.5	2.14
1980	4.1	3.5	6.6	7.3	2.09
1981	3.9	3.4	6.0	6.6	1.94
1982	3.8	3.3	6.0	6.5	1.97
1983	3.9	3.3	6.0	6.8	2.06

Table 3.4 Percentage of Infants Born at Low Birthweight, by Race, U.S., Selected Years, 1950-1983

Year	All Races	White	Nonwhite		Black-White Ratio
			Total	Black	
1950	7.5	7.1	10.2	---	---
1955	7.6	6.8	11.7	---	---
1960	7.7	6.8	12.8	---	---
1961	7.8	6.9	13.0	---	---
1962	8.0	7.0	13.1	---	---
1963	8.2	7.1	13.6	---	---
1964	8.2	7.1	13.9	---	---
1965	8.3	7.2	13.8	---	---
1966	8.3	7.2	13.9	---	---
1967	8.2	7.1	13.6	---	---
1968	8.2	7.1	13.7	---	---
1969	8.1	7.0	13.5	14.1	2.01
1970	7.9	6.8	13.3	13.9	2.04
1971	7.7	6.6	12.7	13.4	2.03
1972	7.7	6.5	12.9	13.6	2.09
1973	7.6	6.4	12.5	13.3	2.08
1974	7.4	6.3	12.4	13.1	2.08
1975	7.4	6.3	12.2	13.1	2.08
1976	7.3	6.1	12.1	13.0	2.13
1977	7.1	5.9	11.9	12.8	2.17
1978	7.1	5.9	11.9	12.8	2.17
1979	6.9	5.8	11.6	12.6	2.17
1980	6.8	5.7	11.5	12.5	2.19
1981	6.8	5.7	11.4	12.5	2.19
1982	6.8	5.6	11.2	12.4	2.21
1983	6.8	5.6	11.2	12.6	2.21

Source: National Center for Health Statistics.

Table 3.5 Percentage of Infants Born at Very Low Birthweight, by Race, U.S., 1979-1983

Year	All Races	White	Black
1979	1.15	0.90	2.35
1980	1.15	0.90	2.43
1981	1.16	0.90	2.47
1982	1.17	0.91	2.51
1983	1.18	0.93	2.54

Source: National Center for Health Statistics.

Table 3.6 Percentage of Babies Born to Women Receiving First-Trimester Care, by Race, U.S., 1969-1983

			Nonwhite	
Year	All Races	White	Black	Total
1969	68.0	72.4	42.7	44.5
1970	67.9	72.4	44.3	46.0
1971	68.6	73.0	46.6	48.1
1972	69.4	73.6	49.0	50.6
1973	70.8	74.9	51.4	52.9
1974	72.1	75.9	53.9	55.3
1975	72.3	75.9	55.8	57.0
1976	73.5	76.8	57.7	58.8
1977	74.1	77.3	59.0	60.1
1978	74.9	78.2	60.2	61.4
1979	75.9	79.1	61.6	62.9
1980	76.3	79.3	62.7	63.8
1981	76.3	79.4	62.4	63.8
1982	76.1	79.3	61.5	63.2
1983	76.2	79.4	61.5	63.4

Source: National Center for Health Statistics.

Table 3.7 Percentage of Babies Born to Women Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care, by Race, U.S., 1969-1983

Year	All Races	White	Nonwhite	
			Black	Total
1969	8.1	6.3	18.2	17.7
1970	7.9	6.2	16.6	16.2
1971	7.2	5.8	14.6	14.1
1972	7.0	5.5	13.2	13.1
1973	6.7	5.4	12.4	12.3
1974	6.2	5.0	11.4	11.2
1975	6.0	5.0	10.5	10.4
1976	5.7	4.8	9.9	9.8
1977	5.6	4.7	9.6	9.5
1978	5.4	4.5	9.3	9.1
1979	5.1	4.3	8.9	8.8
1980	5.1	4.3	8.8	8.8
1981	5.2	4.3	9.1	8.9
1982	5.5	4.5	9.6	9.3
1983	5.6	4.6	9.7	9.4

Note: Late care is defined as starting in the third trimester.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics.

Table 3.8 Births to Mothers Under Age 20 as a Percentage of Total Births, by Race, U.S., Selected Years, 1950–1983

			Nonwhite	
Year	All Races	White	Total	Black
1950	11.94	10.46	21.22	21.72
1955	12.10	10.83	19.56	19.05
1960	13.94	12.79	20.25	---
1961	14.27	13.17	20.18	---
1962	14.58	13.62	20.62	---
1963	14.49	13.40	21.18	---
1964	14.73	13.26	22.25	23.11
1965	15.92	14.28	23.95	25.16
1966	17.45	15.62	26.39	27.78
1967	17.18	14.98	27.91	29.46
1968	17.15	14.75	29.05	30.85
1969	17.08	14.62	29.21	31.04
1970	17.59	15.13	29.45	31.29
1971	17.98	15.44	29.65	31.67
1972	19.28	16.51	31.48	33.82
1973	19.66	16.84	31.95	34.44
1974	19.24	16.50	31.29	33.85
1975	18.91	16.26	30.34	32.90
1976	18.01	15.51	28.72	31.21
1977	17.15	14.74	27.34	29.72
1978	16.62	14.34	26.01	28.47
1979	16.03	13.82	25.07	27.50
1980	15.56	13.53	23.84	26.48
1981	14.79	12.86	22.63	25.29
1982	14.22	12.32	21.86	24.62
1983	13.71	11.78	21.35	24.25

Source: National Center for Health Statistics.

Table 3.9 Infant Mortality Rates, All Races, 1978-1984

State	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	Average change per year since 1978	Total change needed to reach 1990 goal	Average change needed per year to meet 1990 goal
Alabama	16.1	14.4	15.1	13.0	13.8	13.1	12.9	-.53	-3.9	-.65
Alaska	14.4	15.9	12.3	12.7	11.1	12.4	---	-.40	-3.4	-.49
Arizona	13.1	13.6	12.4	11.8	9.3	9.5	---	-.72	-.5	-.07
Arkansas	16.4	13.4	12.7	11.9	10.1	10.7	---	-1.14	-1.7	-.24
California	11.8	11.2	11.1	10.2	9.9	9.7	---	-.42	-.7	-.10
Colorado	11.2	10.6	10.1	10.0	9.1	10.0	10.2	-.17	-1.2	-.20
Connecticut	11.6	12.1	11.2	12.1	11.1	10.1	10.3	-.22	-1.3	-.22
Delaware	13.2	17.0	13.9	13.4	14.1	10.0	---	-.64	-1.0	-.14
District of Columbia	27.3	22.2	25.0	25.1	21.2	19.3	---	-1.60	-10.3	-1.47
Florida	14.1	14.9	14.6	13.3	12.8	12.2	10.8	-.55	-1.8	-.30
Georgia	15.4	15.1	14.5	13.8	12.7	13.4	13.4	-.33	-4.4	-.73
Hawaii	11.1	10.0	10.3	9.8	8.8	9.4	---	-.34	-.4	-.06
Idaho	11.7	10.0	10.7	9.2	9.9	10.8	9.7	-.33	-.7	-.12
Illinois	15.7	15.2	14.8	13.9	13.6	12.4	12.0	-.62	-3.0	-.50
Indiana	13.1	13.0	11.9	11.7	11.4	11.4	---	-.34	-2.4	-.34
Iowa	12.6	10.6	11.8	10.0	10.2	8.9	8.9	0.00	0.0	0.00
Kansas	12.5	11.3	10.4	11.4	10.4	10.3	9.8	-.45	-.8	-.13
Kentucky	12.7	11.5	12.9	12.2	12.0	11.6	---	-.22	-2.6	-.37
Louisiana	17.3	15.6	14.3	13.7	13.0	13.5	12.0	-.88	-3.0	-.50
Maine	10.4	9.9	9.2	10.9	9.0	8.7	---	0.00	0.0	0.00
Maryland	14.7	14.5	14.0	12.6	11.9	11.8	11.1	-.60	-2.1	-.35
Massachusetts	11.1	10.9	10.5	9.7	10.1	9.1	8.9	0.00	0.0	0.00
Michigan	13.8	13.3	12.8	13.1	12.1	11.8	---	-.40	-2.8	-.40
Minnesota	12.0	10.8	10.0	10.3	9.5	9.8	---	-.44	-.8	-.11
Mississippi	18.7	17.6	17.0	15.4	15.4	15.1	14.4	-.72	-5.4	-.90
Missouri	14.8	13.7	12.4	12.6	11.7	10.7	10.3	-.75	-1.3	-.22
Montana	11.6	10.7	12.4	10.7	10.1	9.0	8.8	0.00	0.0	0.00
Nebraska	13.0	11.6	11.5	9.9	10.0	9.9	9.6	-.57	-.6	-.10
Nevada	12.5	12.5	10.7	11.2	10.2	10.7	---	-.36	-1.7	-.24
New Hampshire	10.4	10.6	9.9	9.7	11.0	8.6	10.2	-.03	-1.2	-.20
New Jersey	13.0	12.9	12.5	10.7	11.7	11.5	---	-.30	-2.5	-.36
New Mexico	14.1	14.0	11.5	9.8	11.3	10.0	---	-.82	-1.0	-.14
New York	14.0	13.6	12.5	12.4	12.1	11.6	10.9	-.52	-1.9	-.32
North Carolina	16.6	15.1	14.5	13.1	13.7	13.2	12.5	-.68	-3.5	-.58
North Dakota	13.5	11.9	12.1	11.2	10.6	8.9	8.2	0.00	0.0	0.00
Ohio	13.3	12.8	12.8	12.3	11.5	11.2	10.4	-.48	-1.4	-.23
Oklahoma	14.3	12.5	12.7	11.9	12.3	10.9	---	-.68	-1.9	-.27
Oregon	12.9	10.9	12.2	10.9	10.5	9.6	9.8	-.52	-.8	-.13
Pennsylvania	13.7	13.3	13.2	11.9	11.6	11.3	10.4	-.55	-1.4	-.23
Rhode Island	13.6	14.1	11.0	11.8	10.0	11.7	9.9	-.62	-.9	-.15
South Carolina	18.6	17.1	15.6	16.1	16.1	15.0	14.7	-.65	-5.7	-.95
South Dakota	13.5	11.2	10.9	11.5	10.2	10.8	10.0	-.58	-1.0	-.17
Tennessee	14.8	13.6	13.5	12.6	12.0	12.8	11.8	-.50	-2.8	-.47
Texas	14.3	12.9	12.2	11.6	10.9	11.1	10.4	-.65	-1.4	-.23
Utah	11.4	10.7	10.4	9.8	11.0	8.8	---	0.00	0.0	0.00
Vermont	13.6	8.5	10.7	7.7	9.3	8.7	---	0.00	0.0	0.00
Virginia	13.8	14.6	13.6	12.5	12.8	11.9	12.3	-.25	-3.3	-.55
Washington	12.5	11.5	11.8	10.5	10.6	9.5	10.2	-.38	-1.2	-.20
West Virginia	15.1	13.8	11.8	13.0	11.4	10.9	10.9	-.70	-1.9	-.32
Wisconsin	11.2	10.8	10.3	10.4	9.5	9.6	9.9	-.22	-.9	-.15
Wyoming	13.0	13.2	9.8	10.6	9.8	9.8	11.1	-.32	-2.1	-.35
United States, total	13.8	13.1	12.6	11.9	11.5	11.2	---	-.52	-2.2	-.31

Table 3.10 Infant Mortality Rates, Whites, 1978-1984

State	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	Average change per year since 1978	Total change needed to reach 1990 goal	Average change needed per year to meet 1990 goal
Alabama	12.1	11.4	11.6	10.2	10.3	10.3	9.6	-.42	-.6	-.10
Alaska	13.5	13.4	9.4	11.1	11.1	10.7	---	-.56	-1.7	-.24
Arizona	12.4	12.5	11.8	11.0	9.1	8.9	---	0.00	0.0	0.00
Arkansas	14.3	11.4	10.3	9.8	8.0	9.1	---	-1.04	-.1	-.01
California	11.2	10.8	10.6	9.9	9.6	9.4	---	-.36	-.4	-.06
Colorado	11.0	10.5	9.8	10.1	9.1	10.0	10.0	-.17	-1.0	-.17
Connecticut	10.0	1.9	10.2	10.6	9.8	8.9	9.2	-.13	-.2	-.03
Delaware	9.9	13.1	9.8	10.0	11.2	7.3	---	0.00	0.0	0.00
District of Columbia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Florida	11.8	12.4	11.8	10.4	10.1	9.9	8.5	0.00	0.0	0.00
Georgia	11.8	11.7	10.8	10.3	9.6	9.9	10.1	-.28	-1.1	-.18
Hawaii	10.5	10.1	11.6	9.6	8.9	10.3	---	-.04	-1.3	-.19
Idaho	11.8	10.0	10.7	9.4	10.2	10.7	9.7	-.35	-.7	-.12
Illinois	12.8	12.1	11.7	11.2	10.8	9.7	9.4	-.57	-.4	-.07
Indiana	11.9	12.0	10.5	10.8	10.4	10.7	---	-.24	-1.7	-.24
Iowa	12.3	10.3	11.5	9.8	10.0	8.6	8.8	0.00	0.0	0.00
Kansas	11.7	10.6	9.5	10.6	10.4	10.0	8.9	0.00	0.0	0.00
Kentucky	12.0	10.7	12.0	11.8	11.4	11.0	---	-.20	-2.0	-.29
Louisiana	12.7	12.1	10.5	10.2	9.4	9.8	8.9	0.00	0.0	0.00
Maine	10.5	9.7	9.4	11.1	9.0	8.7	---	0.00	0.0	0.00
Maryland	11.7	11.6	11.6	10.4	8.9	8.9	9.0	0.00	0.0	0.00
Massachusetts	10.5	10.5	10.1	9.3	9.6	8.5	8.7	0.00	0.0	0.00
Michigan	11.8	11.5	10.6	10.9	9.8	9.6	---	-.44	-.6	-.09
Minnesota	11.6	10.4	9.6	9.9	9.1	9.6	---	-.40	-.6	-.09
Mississippi	11.5	11.9	11.1	10.5	10.4	10.7	9.9	-.27	-.9	-.15
Missouri	12.2	12.1	11.1	11.7	10.1	9.2	8.9	0.00	0.0	0.00
Montana	10.4	10.6	11.8	10.1	10.2	8.6	8.7	0.00	0.0	0.00
Nebraska	12.1	11.0	10.7	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.2	-.48	-.2	-.03
Nevada	11.9	11.2	10.0	10.4	9.7	10.4	---	-.30	-1.4	-.20
New Hampshire	10.5	10.7	9.9	9.8	11.0	8.6	10.2	-.05	-1.2	-.20
New Jersey	10.5	10.5	10.3	9.0	9.6	9.5	---	-.20	-.5	-.07
New Mexico	13.4	12.9	11.3	9.7	11.2	9.8	---	-.72	-.8	-.11
New York	11.9	11.9	10.8	10.6	10.6	9.9	9.0	0.00	0.0	0.00
North Carolina	13.0	11.2	12.1	10.7	10.8	10.5	10.0	-.50	-1.0	-.17
North Dakota	13.4	11.1	11.7	10.7	9.8	8.5	7.9	0.00	0.0	0.00
Ohio	12.1	11.6	11.2	10.8	10.3	9.8	9.2	-.48	-.2	-.03
Oklahoma	13.4	11.8	12.1	11.5	12.3	10.7	---	-.54	-1.7	-.24
Oregon	12.9	10.8	12.2	10.8	10.4	9.6	9.9	-.50	-.9	-.15
Pennsylvania	12.5	12.0	11.9	10.7	10.3	9.8	8.8	0.00	0.0	0.00
Rhode Island	12.2	12.5	10.9	11.5	9.3	11.0	9.5	-.45	-.5	-.08
South Carolina	13.3	12.4	10.8	12.4	11.9	11.3	11.1	-.37	-2.1	-.35
South Dakota	12.1	9.6	9.0	10.2	8.4	8.3	8.8	0.00	0.0	0.00
Tennessee	13.1	11.5	11.9	10.2	10.1	10.7	9.8	-.55	-.8	-.13
Texas	12.9	11.5	11.2	10.7	10.0	10.4	9.6	-.55	-.6	-.10
Utah	11.3	10.7	10.5	9.7	11.0	8.9	---	0.00	0.0	0.00
Vermont	13.5	8.6	10.7	7.6	9.4	8.5	---	0.00	0.0	0.00
Virginia	11.5	12.5	11.9	10.7	10.7	9.6	9.9	-.27	-.9	-.15
Washington	12.3	11.6	11.5	10.2	10.5	9.2	10.1	-.37	-1.1	-.18
West Virginia	14.9	13.4	11.4	12.7	11.4	10.7	10.8	-.68	-1.8	-.30
Wisconsin	10.9	10.3	9.7	9.8	8.7	9.0	9.0	0.00	0.0	0.00
Wyoming	13.4	13.2	9.3	10.8	9.9	9.9	11.1	-.38	-2.1	-.35
United States, Total	12.0	11.4	11.0	10.5	10.1	9.7	---	-.46	-.7	-.10

Table 3.11 Infant Mortality Rates, Nonwhites, 1978-1984

State	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	Average change per year since 1978	Total change needed to reach 1990 goal	Average change needed per year to meet 1990 goal
Alabama	23.4	19.7	21.4	18.1	20.0	18.3	19.0	-.73	-7.0	-1.17
Alaska	16.7	22.0	18.9	16.4	14.9	16.5	---	-.04	-4.5	-.64
Arizona	16.4	19.7	15.8	15.9	10.3	12.3	---	-.82	-.3	-.04
Arkansas	22.1	19.1	19.4	17.7	16.1	15.3	---	-1.36	-3.3	-.47
California	14.5	13.3	13.0	11.4	10.8	11.0	---	0.00	0.0	0.00
Colorado	13.3	11.6	13.7	9.0	8.9	10.7	12.2	-.18	-.2	-.03
Connecticut	22.0	20.0	17.6	21.2	18.9	17.6	17.1	-.82	-5.1	-.85
Delaware	23.2	29.2	26.8	23.3	23.2	17.6	---	-1.12	-5.6	-.80
District of Columbia	29.7	25.2	26.3	26.6	24.3	21.0	---	-1.74	-9.0	-1.29
Florida	20.1	21.6	22.0	21.2	20.4	18.5	17.7	-.40	-5.7	-.95
Georgia	21.5	20.9	20.7	19.6	17.9	19.5	19.5	-.33	-7.5	-1.25
Hawaii	11.3	10.0	9.9	9.8	8.7	9.1	---	0.00	0.0	0.00
Idaho	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Illinois	25.1	25.0	24.7	22.5	22.8	21.4	20.4	-.78	-8.4	-1.40
Indiana	22.3	21.1	22.0	18.6	18.9	17.0	---	-1.06	-5.0	-.71
Iowa	21.0	18.3	20.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kansas	19.7	17.0	17.9	17.9	14.4	13.0	17.8	-.32	-5.8	-.97
Kentucky	19.1	18.7	20.3	15.9	16.9	16.5	---	-.52	-4.5	-.64
Louisiana	24.3	20.8	20.3	19.3	18.7	19.3	16.8	-1.25	-4.8	-.80
Maine	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Maryland	21.3	20.3	19.1	17.1	18.1	17.5	15.4	-.98	-3.4	-.57
Massachusetts	17.0	14.1	14.3	13.7	14.7	14.1	14.6	-.40	-2.6	-.43
Michigan	23.2	21.6	22.7	23.3	22.9	21.7	---	-.30	-9.7	-1.39
Minnesota	18.3	17.5	16.0	15.7	14.0	13.2	---	-1.02	-1.2	-.17
Mississippi	26.1	23.5	23.3	20.6	20.9	19.8	19.2	-1.15	-7.2	-1.20
Missouri	28.2	22.1	19.5	17.5	19.7	18.2	17.8	-1.73	-5.8	-.97
Montana	21.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nebraska	25.7	20.0	21.7	15.9	14.9	---	13.1	-2.10	-1.1	-.18
Nevada	---	19.8	14.3	15.2	13.1	12.0	---	---	---	---
New Hampshire	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
New Jersey	21.7	21.2	19.9	16.8	19.0	18.3	---	-.68	-6.3	-.90
New Mexico	17.4	19.5	12.6	10.3	11.5	11.2	---	0.00	0.0	0.00
New York	20.9	19.2	17.8	18.2	16.8	16.7	14.3	-1.10	-2.3	-.38
North Carolina	23.9	23.3	19.4	18.3	19.7	19.0	18.2	-.95	-6.2	-1.03
North Dakota	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ohio	20.6	19.8	21.9	20.9	18.5	18.7	16.8	-.63	-4.8	-.80
Oklahoma	17.8	15.2	15.3	13.3	12.3	11.3	---	0.00	0.0	0.00
Oregon	---	11.7	12.3	11.5	11.9	---	---	---	---	---
Pennsylvania	21.2	21.3	21.9	19.5	19.4	20.0	20.2	-.17	-8.2	-1.37
Rhode Island	---	30.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
South Carolina	26.0	23.8	22.5	21.6	22.2	20.5	20.2	-.97	-8.2	-1.37
South Dakota	22.4	21.3	22.3	19.7	20.2	23.8	17.0	-.90	-5.0	-.83
Tennessee	20.7	20.4	18.8	20.7	18.7	19.8	18.5	-.37	-6.5	-1.08
Texas	21.5	20.2	17.5	16.6	15.2	14.7	15.9	-.93	-3.9	-.65
Utah	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vermont	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Virginia	20.1	20.1	18.4	17.5	18.7	18.3	19.2	-.15	-7.2	-1.20
Washington	15.0	10.4	13.6	12.7	11.9	11.6	10.9	0.00	0.0	0.00
West Virginia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wisconsin	14.2	16.2	16.3	16.4	17.1	15.4	19.0	0.80	-7.0	-1.17
Wyoming	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
United States, Total	21.2	19.8	19.1	17.8	17.3	16.8	---	-.88	-4.8	-.69

Table 3.12 Neonatal Mortality Rates, All Races, 1978-1984

State	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	Average change per year since 1978	Total change needed to reach 1990 goal	Average change needed per year to meet 1990 goal
Alabama	11.0	9.4	9.9	8.4	9.2	8.3	8.7	-.38	-2.2	-.37
Alaska	9.4	9.7	6.5	8.0	6.5	6.6	---	-.56	-.1	-.01
Arizona	9.0	8.9	8.3	7.4	5.7	5.8	---	0.00	0.0	0.00
Arkansas	10.5	8.0	7.6	7.0	5.8	6.2	---	0.00	0.0	0.00
California	7.7	7.4	7.2	6.5	6.3	6.2	---	0.00	0.0	0.00
Colorado	6.9	6.4	6.6	6.5	5.7	5.9	5.8	0.00	0.0	0.00
Connecticut	9.3	9.3	8.1	9.5	8.6	7.8	7.4	-.32	-.9	-.15
Delaware	9.6	13.6	10.0	10.0	10.3	6.8	---	-.56	-.3	-.04
District of Columbia	20.2	17.5	18.3	19.5	15.6	14.1	---	-1.22	-7.6	-1.09
Florida	9.3	9.9	9.8	8.9	9.0	7.7	6.9	-.40	-.4	-.07
Georgia	10.3	10.0	9.5	8.8	8.3	9.0	9.1	-.20	-2.6	-.43
Hawaii	7.6	6.8	7.2	7.2	5.7	6.3	6.6	-.17	-.1	-.02
Idaho	7.3	6.6	6.2	5.3	6.3	5.8	4.6	0.00	0.0	0.00
Illinois	10.9	10.4	10.0	9.8	9.3	8.2	8.1	-.47	-1.6	-.27
Indiana	8.6	9.2	7.9	8.0	7.7	7.5	---	-.22	-1.0	-.14
Iowa	8.9	7.2	7.9	6.5	6.3	5.6	5.9	0.00	0.0	0.00
Kansas	8.7	7.9	6.8	8.1	6.9	6.1	6.3	0.00	0.0	0.00
Kentucky	8.6	7.7	8.2	8.0	7.8	7.9	7.4	-.20	-.9	-.15
Louisiana	12.0	10.3	10.0	9.3	8.4	9.0	8.0	-.67	-1.5	-.25
Maine	6.1	5.7	5.8	6.8	6.2	5.9	4.8	0.00	0.0	0.00
Maryland	11.1	10.3	10.2	9.1	8.4	8.1	7.6	-.58	-1.1	-.18
Massachusetts	8.1	8.1	7.7	6.9	7.6	6.4	6.0	0.00	0.0	0.00
Michigan	9.2	9.0	8.9	9.1	8.7	8.0	---	-.24	-1.5	-.21
Minnesota	8.3	7.2	6.2	6.6	5.9	6.2	---	0.00	0.0	0.00
Mississippi	12.3	11.1	11.0	10.5	10.2	9.3	9.0	-.55	-2.5	-.42
Missouri	10.8	9.5	8.2	8.7	7.5	7.2	6.3	0.00	0.0	0.00
Montana	7.3	7.1	7.7	6.3	6.5	4.3	4.5	0.00	0.0	0.00
Nebraska	9.1	7.9	7.5	6.1	6.9	6.5	6.2	0.00	0.0	0.00
Nevada	8.6	6.6	6.7	6.5	6.3	5.8	---	0.00	0.0	0.00
New Hampqhire	8.0	7.7	7.5	6.3	8.6	5.8	7.2	-.13	-.7	-.12
New Jersey	9.3	9.2	8.6	7.3	8.2	7.8	---	-.30	-1.3	-.19
New Mexico	9.0	8.9	7.3	5.9	6.6	5.5	---	0.00	0.0	0.00
New York	10.1	9.7	8.7	8.6	8.5	7.8		-.46	-1.3	-.19
North Carolina	11.4	10.3	10.0	8.8	9.5	8.7	8.2	-.53	-1.7	-.28
North Dakota	9.6	9.0	7.7	7.3	6.8	6.1	4.6	0.00	0.0	0.00
Ohio	9.2	8.8	8.7	8.6	7.9	7.7	6.7	-.42	-.2	-.03
Oklahoma	9.0	8.0	8.1	7.2	7.4	6.8	---	-.44	-.3	-.04
Oregon	7.7	6.6	7.0	6.9	6.2	5.4	4.8	0.00	0.0	0.00
Pennsylvania	10.5	9.7	9.7	8.5	8.2	7.9	7.2	-.55	-.7	-.12
Rhode Island	10.6	10.2	8.5	9.3	8.0	9.1	7.0	-.60	-.5	-.08
South Carolina	12.4	11.3	10.9	10.9	10.7	9.8	9.8	-.43	-3.3	-.55
South Dakota	9.4	5.8	5.7	7.6	7.0	5.8	5.4	0.00	0.0	0.00
Tennessee	10.5	9.1	9.1	8.9	8.0	8.4	7.9	-.43	-1.4	-.23
Texas	9.8	8.6	8.2	7.6	7.0	6.9	6.5	0.00	0.0	0.00
Utah	7.8	6.8	6.6	5.8	6.8	5.4	---	0.00	0.0	0.00
Vermont	9.1	6.3	6.0	4.3	6.1	6.2	---	0.00	0.0	0.00
Virginia	9.7	10.7	9.8	9.0	9.3	8.3	8.8	-.15	-2.3	-.38
Washington	7.9	7.1	7.0	6.3	6.0	5.4	5.4	0.00	0.0	0.00
West Virginia	10.3	9.1	8.0	8.8	7.2	7.0	7.2	-.52	-.7	-.12
Wisconsin	7.6	7.1	6.7	6.9	6.2	6.3	6.3	0.00	0.0	0.00
Wyoming	8.1	8.4	6.2	8.1	5.9	5.1	7.1	-.17	-.6	-.10
United States, Total	9.5	8.9	8.5	8.0	7.7	7.3	---	-.44	-.8	-.11

Table 3.13 Neonatal Mortality Rates, Whites, 1978-1984

State	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Alabama	8.7	7.8	7.8	6.8	7.4	6.9	6.9
Alaska	9.6	8.5	5.3	7.2	6.0	5.8	---
Arizona	9.0	8.7	8.3	7.3	6.1	5.7	---
Arkansas	9.4	7.2	6.5	6.1	4.8	5.6	---
California	7.3	7.1	6.9	6.3	6.1	6.0	---
Colorado	6.8	6.4	6.4	6.5	5.6	5.7	5.6
Connecticut	8.1	8.3	7.1	8.3	7.7	6.8	6.5
Delaware	6.9	9.9	6.3	7.6	8.7	4.8	---
District of Columbia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Florida	8.1	8.6	8.3	7.1	7.2	6.4	5.7
Georgia	8.2	8.2	7.5	6.6	6.5	6.8	6.8
Hawaii	7.0	7.2	8.3	8.2	---	7.0	---
Idaho	7.4	6.6	6.1	5.5	6.4	5.8	---
Illinois	9.4	8.7	8.1	8.2	7.7	6.7	6.6
Indiana	8.0	9.5	7.1	7.7	6.9	7.2	---
Iowa	8.7	7.1	7.7	6.4	6.2	5.5	5.9
Kansas	8.1	7.5	6.2	7.6	6.7	6.0	5.7
Kentucky	8.0	7.2	7.8	7.6	7.4	7.7	---
Louisiana	9.4	8.4	7.3	7.0	6.3	6.6	5.9
Maine	6.2	5.8	5.9	7.0	6.2	5.9	---
Maryland	8.7	8.4	8.5	7.5	6.3	6.0	6.1
Massachusetts	7.8	7.9	7.5	6.7	7.2	6.1	5.9
Michigan	7.8	7.7	7.3	7.5	6.9	6.4	---
Minnesota	8.1	7.1	6.1	6.4	5.8	6.2	---
Mississippi	8.3	8.1	7.7	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.0
Missouri	9.0	8.4	7.9	8.2	6.6	6.1	5.4
Montana	6.9	7.5	7.4	6.5	6.8	4.0	4.5
Nebraska	8.4	7.6	7.1	5.8	6.7	6.5	---
Nevada	8.1	5.9	6.4	6.0	6.1	5.8	---
New Hampshire	8.2	7.7	7.5	6.3	8.7	5.8	7.2
New Jersey	7.8	7.7	7.6	6.4	7.1	6.6	---
New Mexico	9.0	8.8	7.5	6.1	6.9	5.5	---
New York	8.8	8.6	7.7	7.4	7.6	7.0	6.3
North Carolina	9.2	8.0	8.4	7.1	7.2	7.0	6.8
North Dakota	10.0	8.4	7.7	7.0	6.6	5.9	---
Ohio	8.3	7.9	7.8	7.5	7.1	6.8	6.0
Oklahoma	8.7	8.0	7.7	7.1	7.4	6.8	---
Oregon	7.7	6.6	6.9	6.9	6.2	5.4	4.9
Pennsylvania	9.7	8.9	8.8	7.7	7.4	6.9	6.1
Rhode Island	9.8	9.3	8.9	9.0	7.6	8.7	---
South Carolina	9.4	8.8	7.6	8.1	8.1	7.1	7.9
South Dakota	9.3	5.5	5.2	7.2	6.3	5.3	5.0
Tennessee	9.1	7.6	8.1	7.0	6.6	7.0	6.4
Texas	8.9	7.8	7.6	7.0	6.5	6.4	6.0
Utah	7.7	7.0	6.6	5.7	6.9	5.4	---
Vermont	8.9	6.3	6.0	4.3	6.2	6.1	---
Virginia	8.0	9.3	8.4	7.6	7.6	6.4	7.1
Washington	7.8	7.2	7.1	6.4	6.0	5.4	5.3
West Virginia	10.1	8.8	7.8	8.6	7.1	6.9	7.0
Wisconsin	7.6	6.9	6.5	6.7	5.8	6.1	5.7
Wyoming	8.3	8.6	6.1	8.4	5.9	5.0	6.9
United States, Total	8.4	7.9	7.5	7.1	6.8	6.4	---

Table 3.14 Neonatal Mortality Rates, Nonwhites, 1978-1984

State	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Alabama	15.0	12.3	13.5	11.3	12.6	10.9	12.1
Alaska	---	12.5	---	10.0	---	6.7	---
Arizona	9.2	10.3	8.4	8.0	3.7	8.4	---
Arkansas	13.5	10.3	11.0	9.4	8.6	7.9	---
California	9.8	8.6	8.5	7.3	6.9	7.3	---
Colorado	---	---	9.0	---	---	7.8	---
Connecticut	17.1	15.7	14.5	16.4	14.0	13.7	12.6
Delaware	17.3	24.7	21.5	17.3	15.8	12.6	---
District of Columbia	21.8	19.7	19.1	20.1	18.3	14.8	---
Florida	12.5	13.5	13.9	13.8	14.1	11.2	10.5
Georgia	13.8	13.1	12.9	12.5	11.5	12.9	13.4
Hawaii	7.9	6.7	6.8	6.9	5.8	6.1	---
Idaho	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Illinois	16.0	15.9	15.9	14.9	14.8	12.9	12.8
Indiana	13.9	14.5	14.0	10.8	13.4	10.2	---
Iowa	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kansas	13.2	11.6	12.0	12.3	9.0	6.7	---
Kentucky	13.7	12.1	12.5	11.6	11.5	9.9	---
Louisiana	15.9	13.2	14.2	12.9	11.7	12.6	11.2
Maine	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Maryland	16.2	14.2	13.9	12.4	12.8	12.4	10.5
Massachusetts	11.9	10.4	10.3	9.4	10.7	9.9	8.9
Michigan	15.3	14.8	16.1	16.5	17.0	15.0	---
Minnesota	11.0	9.2	8.2	10.1	7.6	7.0	---
Mississippi	16.5	14.4	14.4	14.2	13.7	11.7	11.2
Missouri	19.7	15.4	12.0	11.3	12.0	12.6	11.2
Montana	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nebraska	17.9	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nevada	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
New Hampshire	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
New Jersey	14.8	14.2	12.1	10.6	11.9	11.7	---
New Mexico	8.9	9.5	---	---	---	---	---
New York	14.1	13.5	11.9	12.3	11.2	10.4	8.7
North Carolina	15.9	15.1	13.3	12.3	14.3	12.4	11.5
North Dakota	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ohio	14.5	13.4	13.7	14.8	12.7	12.5	10.6
Oklahoma	10.3	7.8	9.7	7.5	7.5	6.9	---
Oregon	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pennsylvania	15.4	14.6	15.0	13.2	13.1	13.6	13.7
Rhode Island	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
South Carolina	16.6	14.9	15.4	14.9	14.5	13.8	12.8
South Dakota	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tennessee	15.0	14.0	12.5	15.2	12.7	12.9	13.2
Texas	14.9	12.7	11.5	11.2	9.5	9.4	9.7
Utah	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vermont	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Virginia	14.5	14.5	13.7	13.0	14.0	13.6	13.5
Washington	8.5	6.2	6.9	6.1	6.2	5.6	5.9
West Virginia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wisconsin	8.5	9.4	9.4	9.5	10.5	8.5	---
Wyoming	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
United States, Total	14.0	12.9	12.5	11.8	11.3	10.8	---

Table 3.15 Postneonatal Mortality Rates, All Races, 1978-1984

State	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	Average change per year since 1978	Total change needed to reach 1990 goal	Average change needed per year to meet 1990 goal
Alabama	5.1	5.0	5.2	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.2	-.15	-1.7	-.28
Alaska	5.0	6.2	5.8	4.7	4.6	5.8	---	0.16	-3.3	-.47
Arizona	4.1	4.7	4.1	4.4	3.6	3.7	---	-.08	-1.2	-.17
Arkansas	5.9	5.4	5.1	4.9	4.3	4.5	---	-.28	-2.0	-.29
California	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.5	---	-.12	-1.0	-.14
Colorado	4.3	4.2	3.5	3.5	3.4	4.1	4.3	0.00	-1.8	-.30
Connecticut	2.3	2.8	3.1	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.9	0.10	-.4	-.07
Delaware	3.6	3.4	3.9	3.4	3.8	---	---	---	---	---
District of Columbia	7.1	5.0	6.7	5.6	5.6	5.2	---	-.38	-2.7	-.39
Florida	4.8	5.0	4.8	4.4	3.8	4.5	3.9	-.15	-1.4	-.23
Georgia	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.4	4.4	4.3	-.15	-1.8	-.30
Hawaii	3.5	3.2	3.1	2.6	3.1	3.1	3.3	-.03	-.8	-.13
Idaho	4.4	3.4	4.5	3.9	3.6	5.0	5.1	0.12	-2.6	-.43
Illinois	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.1	4.3	4.2	3.9	-.15	-1.4	-.23
Indiana	4.5	3.8	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.9	---	-.12	-1.4	-.20
Iowa	3.7	3.4	3.9	3.5	3.9	3.3	3.0	-.12	-.5	-.08
Kansas	3.8	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.5	4.2	3.5	-.05	-1.0	-.17
Kentucky	4.1	3.8	4.7	4.2	4.2	3.7	4.1	0.00	-1.6	-.27
Louisiana	5.3	5.3	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.0	-.22	-1.5	-.25
Maine	4.3	4.0	3.4	4.1	2.8	2.8	3.3	-.17	-.8	-.13
Maryland	3.6	4.2	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.5	-.02	-1.0	-.17
Massachusetts	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.9	-.02	-.4	-.07
Michigan	4.6	4.3	3.9	4.0	3.4	3.8	---	-.16	-1.3	-.19
Minnesota	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	---	-.02	-1.1	-.16
Mississippi	6.4	6.6	6.0	4.9	5.2	5.8	5.3	-.18	-2.8	-.47
Missouri	4.0	4.2	4.2	3.9	4.2	3.5	4.0	0.00	-1.5	-.25
Montana	4.3	3.6	4.7	4.4	3.6	4.7	4.4	0.02	-1.9	-.32
Nebraska	3.9	3.7	4.0	3.8	3.1	3.4	3.4	-.08	-.9	-.15
Nevada	3.9	5.9	4.0	4.7	3.9	4.9	---	0.20	-2.4	-.34
New Hampshire	---	2.9	2.4	3.4	2.4	2.8	3.0	---	---	---
New Jersey	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.4	3.5	3.7	---	0.00	-1.2	-.17
New Mexico	5.1	5.1	4.2	3.5	4.7	4.5	---	-.12	-2.0	-.29
New York	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.8	3.5	---	-.08	-1.0	-.14
North Carolina	5.2	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.3	-.15	-1.8	-.30
North Dakota	3.9	2.9	4.4	3.9	3.8	2.8	3.6	-.05	-1.1	-.18
Ohio	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.7	-.07	-1.2	-.20
Oklahoma	5.3	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.9	4.1	---	-.24	-1.6	-.23
Oregon	5.2	4.3	5.2	4.0	4.3	4.2	5.0	-.03	-2.5	-.42
Pennsylvania	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.2	0.00	-.7	-.12
Rhode Island	3.0	3.9	2.5	2.5	2.0	2.6	2.8	-.03	-.3	-.05
South Carolina	6.2	5.8	4.7	5.2	5.4	5.2	4.9	-.22	-2.4	-.40
South Dakota	4.1	5.4	5.2	3.9	3.2	5.0	4.6	0.08	-2.1	-.35
Tennessee	4.3	4.5	4.4	3.7	4.0	4.4	3.9	-.07	-1.4	-.23
Texas	4.5	4.3	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.2	3.9	-.10	-1.4	-.23
Utah	3.6	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.2	3.4	---	-.04	-.9	-.13
Vermont	4.5	---	3.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Virginia	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	-.10	-1.0	-.17
Washington	4.6	4.4	4.8	4.2	4.6	4.1	4.8	0.03	-2.3	-.38
West Virginia	4.8	4.7	3.8	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.8	-.17	-1.3	-.22
Wisconsin	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.6	0.00	-1.1	-.18
Wyoming	4.9	4.8	3.6	---	3.9	4.7	4.0	-.15	-1.5	-.25
United States, Total	4.3	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.9	---	-.08	-1.4	-.20

Table 3.16 Postneonatal Mortality Rates, Whites, 1978-1984

State	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Alabama	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.4	2.9	3.4	2.7
Alaska	---	4.9	---	---	---	4.9	---
Arizona	3.4	3.8	3.5	3.7	3.0	3.2	---
Arkansas	4.9	4.2	3.8	3.7	3.2	3.5	---
California	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.4	---
Colorado	4.2	4.1	3.4	3.6	3.5	4.3	4.3
Connecticut	1.9	2.6	3.1	2.3	2.1	3.1	2.7
Delaware	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
District of Columbia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Florida	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.3	2.9	3.5	2.8
Georgia	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.7	3.1	3.1	3.3
Hawaii	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Idaho	4.4	3.4	4.6	3.9	3.8	4.9	---
Illinois	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.8
Indiana	3.9	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.5	3.5	---
Iowa	3.6	3.2	3.8	3.4	3.8	3.1	3.0
Kansas	3.6	3.1	3.3	3.0	3.7	4.0	3.2
Kentucky	4.0	3.5	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.3	---
Louisiana	3.3	3.7	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.0
Maine	4.3	3.9	3.5	4.1	2.8	2.8	---
Maryland	3.0	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.9	2.9
Massachusetts	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.7
Michigan	4.0	2.8	3.3	3.4	2.9	3.2	---
Minnesota	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.4	---
Mississippi	3.2	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.7	2.9
Missouri	3.2	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.1	3.5
Montana	3.5	3.1	4.4	3.6	3.4	4.6	4.3
Nebraska	3.7	3.4	3.6	3.7	2.9	3.0	---
Nevada	3.8	5.3	3.6	4.4	3.6	4.6	---
New Hampshire	---	3.0	2.4	3.5	2.3	2.8	3.1
New Jersey	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.9	---
New Mexico	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.6	4.3	4.3	---
New York	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.7
North Carolina	3.8	3.2	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.2
North Dakota	3.4	2.7	4.0	3.7	3.2	---	---
Ohio	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.2
Oklahoma	4.7	3.8	4.4	4.4	4.9	3.9	---
Oregon	5.2	4.2	5.3	3.9	4.2	4.2	5.0
Pennsylvania	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.9	2.9	2.7
Rhode Island	---	3.2	---	---	---	---	---
South Carolina	3.9	3.6	3.2	4.3	3.8	4.2	3.2
South Dakota	2.8	4.1	3.8	3.0	---	3.0	3.8
Tennessee	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.4
Texas	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.5	4.0	3.5
Utah	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.1	3.5	---
Vermont	4.6	---	4.7	---	---	---	---
Virginia	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.8
Washington	4.5	4.4	4.4	3.8	4.5	3.8	4.8
West Virginia	4.8	4.6	3.6	4.1	4.3	3.8	3.7
Wisconsin	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.3
Wyoming	5.1	4.6	3.2	---	4.0	4.9	4.2
United States, Total	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	---

Table 3.17 Postneonatal Mortality Rates, Nonwhites, 1978–1984

State	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Alabama	8.4	7.4	7.9	6.8	7.4	7.4	6.9
Alaska	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Arizona	7.2	9.4	7.4	7.9	6.6	5.6	---
Arkansas	8.6	8.8	9.4	8.3	7.5	7.4	---
California	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.1	3.9	3.7	---
Colorado	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Connecticut	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Delaware	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
District of Columbia	7.9	5.5	7.2	6.5	6.0	6.2	---
Florida	7.6	8.1	8.1	7.4	6.3	7.3	7.2
Georgia	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.1	6.4	6.6	6.0
Hawaii	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.0	---
Idaho	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Illinois	9.1	9.1	8.8	7.6	8.0	8.5	7.6
Indiana	8.4	6.6	8.0	7.8	5.5	6.8	---
Iowa	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kansas	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kentucky	5.4	6.6	7.8	---	5.4	6.6	---
Louisiana	8.4	7.6	6.1	6.4	7.0	6.7	5.6
Maine	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Maryland	5.1	6.1	5.2	4.7	5.3	5.1	4.8
Massachusetts	5.1	---	---	4.3	4.0	4.2	5.7
Michigan	7.9	6.8	6.6	6.8	5.9	6.7	---
Minnesota	---	---	7.8	5.6	6.4	---	---
Mississippi	9.6	9.1	8.9	6.4	7.2	8.1	8.0
Missouri	8.5	6.7	7.5	6.2	7.7	5.6	6.7
Montana	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nebraska	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nevada	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
New Hampshire	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
New Jersey	6.9	7.0	7.8	6.2	7.1	6.6	---
New Mexico	8.5	10.0	---	---	---	---	---
New York	6.8	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.6	6.3	5.6
North Carolina	8.0	8.2	6.1	6.0	5.4	6.6	6.7
North Dakota	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ohio	6.1	6.4	8.2	6.1	5.8	6.2	6.2
Oklahoma	7.5	7.4	5.6	5.8	4.8	4.4	---
Oregon	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pennsylvania	5.8	6.7	6.9	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.3
Rhode Island	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
South Carolina	9.4	8.9	7.1	6.7	7.7	6.7	7.4
South Dakota	---	---	---	---	---	15.2	---
Tennessee	5.7	5.6	6.3	5.5	6.0	6.9	5.3
Texas	6.6	7.5	6.0	5.4	5.7	5.3	6.2
Utah	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vermont	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Virginia	5.6	5.6	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.7	5.6
Washington	6.5	---	6.7	6.6	5.7	6.0	5.0
West Virginia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wisconsin	5.7	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.6	6.9	7.1
Wyoming	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
United States, Total	7.1	6.9	6.6	6.0	6.0	6.0	---

Table 3.18 Percentage of Infants Born at Low Birthweight, All Races, 1978–1984

State	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	Average change per year since 1978	Total change needed to reach 1990 goal	Average change needed per year to meet 1990 goal
Alabama	8.4	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	-.08	-2.9	-.48
Alaska	5.3	5.7	5.4	4.9	4.9	4.7	---	0.00	0.0	0.00
Arizona	6.1	6.0	6.2	6.1	5.9	6.1	6.1	0.00	-1.1	-.18
Arkansas	7.9	7.1	7.6	7.4	7.4	7.8	---	-.02	-2.8	-.40
California	6.4	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	---	-.08	-1.0	-.14
Colorado	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.0	7.7	7.9	7.6	-.10	-2.6	-.43
Connecticut	6.7	7.2	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.4	6.6	-.02	-1.6	-.27
Delaware	7.2	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.3	7.2	---	0.00	-2.2	-.31
District of Columbia	13.1	12.7	12.8	13.3	13.4	13.1	---	0.00	-8.1	-1.16
Florida	7.8	7.8	7.6	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.4	-.07	-2.4	-.40
Georgia	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.2	-.08	-3.2	-.53
Hawaii	7.2	7.0	7.1	6.8	7.3	7.0	7.3	0.02	-2.3	-.38
Idaho	5.6	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.3	5.6	---	0.00	-.6	-.09
Illinois	7.4	7.4	7.2	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.1	-.05	-2.1	-.35
Indiana	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.3	---	-.04	-1.3	-.19
Iowa	5.3	5.2	5.0	5.0	4.8	5.0	---	0.00	0.0	0.00
Kansas	6.3	6.4	5.8	6.3	6.2	6.1	---	-.04	-1.1	-.16
Kentucky	7.1	7.0	6.8	7.0	6.9	6.9	---	-.04	-1.9	-.27
Louisiana	8.9	8.2	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.6	8.5	-.07	-3.5	-.58
Maine	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.6	---	0.04	-.6	-.09
Maryland	7.8	7.7	8.2	7.7	7.4	7.7	7.4	-.07	-2.4	-.40
Massachusetts	6.5	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	-.10	-.9	-.15
Michigan	7.2	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.0	---	-.04	-2.0	-.29
Minnesota	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.3	4.9	5.1	---	-.04	-.1	-.01
Mississippi	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.8	8.8	8.8	0.00	-3.8	-.63
Missouri	7.0	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.6	-.07	-1.6	-.27
Montana	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.6	---	-.06	-.6	-.09
Nebraska	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.4	---	-.08	-.4	-.06
Nevada	7.4	7.3	6.6	7.0	6.4	7.0	7.3	-.02	-2.3	-.38
New Hampshire	5.6	5.9	5.4	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.0	0.00	0.0	0.00
New Jersey	7.5	7.3	7.2	7.1	6.9	7.2	---	-.06	-2.2	-.31
New Mexico	8.6	8.3	7.6	7.4	7.8	7.6	---	-.20	-2.6	-.37
New York	7.7	7.6	7.4	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.0	-.12	-2.0	-.33
North Carolina	8.1	8.1	7.9	7.9	8.0	7.8	7.8	-.05	-2.8	-.47
North Dakota	5.4	5.1	4.9	4.5	4.8	4.7	---	0.00	0.0	0.00
Ohio	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.5	-.08	-1.5	-.25
Oklahoma	7.1	6.5	6.8	6.6	6.8	6.7	6.4	-.12	-1.4	-.23
Oregon	5.1	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.2	0.02	-.2	-.03
Pennsylvania	6.9	6.8	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.7	-.03	-1.7	-.28
Rhode Island	6.4	6.6	6.3	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.1	-.05	-1.1	-.18
South Carolina	8.9	8.8	8.6	8.9	8.9	8.6	8.8	-.02	-3.8	-.63
South Dakota	5.2	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.1	-.02	-.1	-.02
Tennessee	8.1	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.0	-.02	-3.0	-.50
Texas	7.3	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.8	-.08	-1.8	-.30
Utah	5.7	5.5	5.2	5.3	5.6	5.6	---	-.02	-.6	-.09
Vermont	6.2	6.1	5.9	6.2	5.9	5.9	---	-.06	-.9	-.13
Virginia	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.3	-.02	-2.3	-.38
Washington	5.6	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.1	-.08	-.1	-.02
West Virginia	6.8	6.8	6.7	7.1	6.7	6.7	---	-.02	-1.7	-.24
Wisconsin	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.0	5.4	5.1	-.08	-.1	-.02
Wyoming	7.8	7.5	7.3	6.6	7.2	7.1	---	-.14	-2.1	-.30
United States, Total	7.1	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	---	-.06	-1.8	-.26

Table 3.19 Percentage of Infants Born at Low Birthweight, Whites, 1978–1984

State	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	Average change per year since 1978	Total change needed to reach 1990 goal	Average change needed per year to meet 1990 goal
Alabama	6.2	5.8	5.6	5.8	5.7	6.0	5.7	-.08	-.7	-.12
Alaska	4.8	5.2	5.0	4.5	4.2	4.5	---	0.00	0.0	0.00
Arizona	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.8	6.1	0.05	-1.1	-.18
Arkansas	6.1	5.7	5.9	5.8	5.8	6.1	---	0.00	-1.1	-.16
California	5.6	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	---	-.06	-.3	-.04
Colorado	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.4	7.6	7.3	-.08	-2.3	-.38
Connecticut	5.8	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.7	-.02	-.7	-.12
Delaware	5.4	5.9	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.3	---	-.02	-.3	-.04
District of Columbia	6.7	5.8	6.3	5.8	5.8	6.7	---	0.00	-1.7	-.24
Florida	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	-.03	-1.0	-.17
Georgia	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.0	6.1	6.1	5.9	-.03	-.9	-.15
Hawaii	5.6	5.7	6.0	5.7	6.4	5.8	5.8	0.03	-.8	-.13
Idaho	5.6	5.1	5.3	5.0	5.3	5.5	---	-.02	-.5	-.07
Illinois	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.3	-.05	-.3	-.05
Indiana	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.6	---	-.04	-.6	-.09
Iowa	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.9	---	0.00	0.0	0.00
Kansas	5.8	5.8	5.3	5.7	5.6	5.5	---	-.06	-.5	-.07
Kentucky	6.4	6.5	6.3	6.6	6.5	6.4	---	0.00	-1.4	-.20
Louisiana	6.3	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.7	-.10	-.7	-.12
Maine	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.6	---	0.06	-.6	-.09
Maryland	5.9	5.8	6.1	5.8	5.4	5.5	5.4	-.08	-.4	-.07
Massachusetts	6.1	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.4	-.12	-.4	-.07
Michigan	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	---	-.06	-.6	-.09
Minnesota	5.1	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.7	4.9	---	0.00	0.0	0.00
Mississippi	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.6	6.0	5.9	6.1	0.02	-1.1	-.18
Missouri	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.5	-.05	-.5	-.08
Montana	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.5	---	-.08	-.5	-.07
Nebraska	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.0	---	0.00	0.0	0.00
Nevada	6.6	6.6	6.0	6.4	5.8	6.5	6.7	0.02	-1.7	-.28
New Hampshire	5.6	5.9	5.3	5.0	5.2	5.0	4.9	0.00	0.0	0.00
New Jersey	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.7	---	-.02	-.7	-.10
New Mexico	8.6	8.1	7.6	7.4	7.9	7.6	---	-.20	-2.6	-.37
New York	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.1	5.9	5.9	5.7	-.10	-.7	-.12
North Carolina	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.1	-.03	-1.1	-.18
North Dakota	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.4	4.7	4.6	---	0.00	0.0	0.00
Ohio	6.0	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.5	-.08	-.5	-.08
Oklahoma	6.4	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.1	5.9	-.08	-.9	-.15
Oregon	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.0	0.00	0.0	0.00
Pennsylvania	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	-.03	-.6	-.10
Rhode Island	5.8	6.2	5.9	5.4	5.5	6.0	5.6	-.03	-.6	-.10
South Carolina	6.0	6.2	5.9	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.3	0.05	-1.3	-.22
South Dakota	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	0.00	0.0	0.00
Tennessee	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.4	-.05	-1.4	-.23
Texas	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	-.03	-1.0	-.17
Utah	5.7	5.4	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.5	---	-.04	-.5	-.07
Vermont	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.2	5.9	5.9	---	-.06	-.9	-.13
Virginia	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.8	-.02	-.8	-.13
Washington	5.3	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.7	5.0	4.6	0.00	0.0	0.00
West Virginia	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.9	6.6	6.5	---	-.02	-1.5	-.21
Wisconsin	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.8	4.6	0.00	0.0	0.00
Wyoming	7.7	7.4	7.2	6.5	7.1	7.0	---	-.14	-2.0	-.29
United States, Total	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.7	---	-.04	-.7	-.10

Table 3.20 Percentage of Infants Born at Low Birthweight, Nonwhites, 1978–1984

State	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	Average change per year since 1978	Total change needed to reach 1990 goal	Average change needed per year to meet 1990 goal
Alabama	12.3	11.8	11.9	11.8	11.8	11.6	12.1	-.03	-3.1	-.52
Alaska	6.7	7.1	6.3	5.9	6.5	5.0	---	0.00	0.0	0.00
Arizona	7.6	7.0	7.4	7.8	6.6	7.3	7.1	0.00	0.0	0.00
Arkansas	12.8	11.1	12.5	12.1	12.0	12.8	---	0.00	-3.8	-.54
California	9.9	9.1	9.1	8.9	8.6	8.7	---	0.00	0.0	0.00
Colorado	12.7	12.5	12.4	10.6	11.2	11.6	10.8	-.32	-1.8	-.30
Connecticut	12.7	12.9	11.0	13.2	12.6	11.8	12.2	-.08	-3.2	-.53
Deleware	12.8	12.7	15.1	14.6	12.6	12.5	---	-.06	-3.5	-.50
District of Columbia	14.2	14.0	13.9	14.8	15.1	14.5	---	0.06	-5.5	-.79
Florida	12.0	12.1	11.9	11.7	11.7	11.8	11.7	-.05	-2.7	-.45
Georgia	13.1	12.4	12.3	12.7	12.5	12.6	12.3	-.13	-3.3	-.55
Hawaii	7.7	7.4	7.4	7.2	7.6	7.5	8.0	0.00	0.0	0.00
Idaho	6.9	8.7	7.1	7.4	6.2	6.8	---	0.00	0.0	0.00
Illinois	13.1	13.2	13.0	13.5	12.9	13.3	13.1	0.00	-4.1	-.68
Indiana	11.9	12.2	11.7	11.4	11.6	11.8	---	-.02	-2.8	-.40
Iowa	11.5	15.2	10.5	8.5	9.0	9.4	---	-.42	-.4	-.06
Kansas	10.9	11.4	10.2	10.7	11.0	10.9	---	0.00	-1.9	-.27
Kentucky	12.7	11.6	11.5	11.3	10.8	11.6	---	-.22	-2.6	-.37
Louisiana	12.7	11.6	12.6	12.6	12.5	13.1	12.9	0.03	-3.9	-.65
Maine	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Maryland	12.0	11.7	12.6	11.7	11.6	12.1	11.5	-.08	-2.5	-.42
Massachusetts	10.6	10.2	10.0	10.0	9.9	10.1	10.6	0.00	-1.6	-.27
Michigan	13.0	12.8	12.3	12.6	13.0	13.6	---	0.12	-4.6	-.66
Minnesota	9.3	8.7	8.6	9.1	8.2	8.4	---	0.00	0.0	0.00
Mississippi	11.7	11.8	11.7	11.7	12.0	11.9	11.7	0.00	-2.7	-.45
Missouri	13.0	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.2	12.7	12.5	-.08	-3.5	-.58
Montana	6.3	5.9	6.7	6.0	5.8	6.4	---	0.00	0.0	0.00
Nebraska	11.3	10.2	11.1	11.2	11.2	10.0	---	-.26	-1.0	-.14
Nevada	11.6	11.1	9.8	9.6	9.5	9.1	10.6	-.17	-1.6	-.27
New Hampshire	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
New Jersey	13.1	12.7	12.1	12.5	12.2	12.2	---	-.18	-3.2	-.46
New Mexico	8.7	9.4	7.3	7.1	7.4	7.4	---	0.00	0.0	0.00
New York	12.3	12.1	11.5	11.5	11.3	11.3	10.9	-.23	-1.9	-.32
North Carolina	11.8	12.1	11.8	11.8	12.1	12.1	11.7	-.02	-2.7	-.45
North Dakota	8.9	7.0	6.7	5.4	5.7	5.9	---	0.00	0.0	0.00
Ohio	12.9	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.1	12.7	12.0	-.15	-3.0	-.50
Oklahoma	9.7	8.7	8.8	8.4	8.9	8.9	9.0	0.00	0.0	0.00
Oregon	7.9	8.1	8.2	8.1	7.8	7.4	7.5	0.00	0.0	0.00
Pennsylvania	13.1	13.4	12.5	12.9	12.6	13.2	13.4	0.05	-4.4	-.73
Rhode Island	12.0	10.7	10.8	10.3	11.0	10.3	10.2	-.30	-1.2	-.20
South Carolina	13.0	12.6	12.4	12.7	12.8	12.4	12.6	-.07	-3.6	-.60
South Dakota	6.2	5.6	7.1	8.0	6.9	7.0	6.6	0.00	0.0	0.00
Tennessee	13.1	12.5	13.4	13.4	13.0	13.0	13.0	-.02	-4.0	-.67
Texas	12.7	12.2	11.8	12.1	11.5	11.9	12.3	-.07	-3.3	-.55
Utah	5.7	6.9	6.0	6.3	7.5	7.0	---	0.00	0.0	0.00
Vermont	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Virginia	11.6	11.4	12.0	11.5	11.7	11.5	11.8	0.03	-2.8	-.47
Washington	8.2	7.1	7.3	8.0	7.6	7.2	7.5	0.00	0.0	0.00
West Virginia	11.4	12.4	11.9	11.1	10.0	10.8	---	-.12	-1.8	-.26
Wisconsin	11.0	11.0	11.1	10.9	10.3	11.2	10.7	-.05	-1.7	-.28
Wyoming	9.5	9.6	8.3	7.5	8.3	8.5	---	0.00	0.0	0.00
United States, Total	11.9	11.6	11.4	11.4	11.2	11.4	---	-.10	-2.4	-.34

Table 3.21 Percentage of Babies Born to Women Receiving Early Prenatal Care, All Races, 1978–1984

State	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	Average change per year since 1978	Total change needed to reach 1990 goal	Average change needed per year to meet 1990 goal
Alabama	71.2	70.9	71.7	72.3	72.5	73.2	73.6	0.40	16.4	2.73
Alaska	71.6	74.4	75.1	75.0	76.6	75.2	---	0.72	14.8	2.11
Arizona	66.6	69.0	70.2	73.6	74.2	72.6	---	1.20	17.4	2.49
Arkansas	68.5	69.8	70.1	70.1	68.9	68.1	---	-.08	21.9	3.13
California	73.2	75.2	76.5	76.9	77.1	77.1	---	0.78	12.9	1.84
Colorado	76.7	77.2	78.9	78.2	76.1	76.4	---	-.06	13.6	1.94
Connecticut	86.3	86.8	86.8	86.1	85.8	85.7	---	-.12	4.3	0.61
Delaware	75.2	74.5	78.6	78.6	78.2	76.6	---	0.28	13.4	1.91
District of Columbia	58.1	62.7	67.5	65.6	61.4	59.0	---	0.18	31.0	4.43
Florida	69.8	69.2	69.3	69.3	67.9	68.2	67.7	-.35	22.3	3.72
Georgia	71.5	73.2	74.5	74.0	73.0	75.2	75.9	0.73	14.1	2.35
Hawaii	72.0	75.1	76.5	76.9	74.8	74.1	75.9	0.65	14.1	2.35
Idaho	74.2	75.2	75.6	76.4	75.8	75.7	---	0.30	14.3	2.04
Illinois	74.2	75.1	75.4	76.5	76.9	77.8	77.9	0.62	12.1	2.02
Indiana	77.3	78.3	78.7	78.5	77.7	77.2	---	-.02	12.8	1.83
Iowa	83.6	84.4	84.3	84.9	84.4	85.6	---	0.40	4.4	0.63
Kansas	78.9	79.8	80.8	80.6	80.4	81.2	---	0.46	8.8	1.26
Kentucky	69.6	70.7	72.1	73.9	74.9	75.0	---	1.08	15.0	2.14
Louisiana	75.1	76.3	78.1	77.8	77.3	78.3	77.6	0.42	12.4	2.07
Maine	78.6	80.5	80.9	81.5	81.6	84.0	---	1.08	6.0	0.86
Maryland	81.2	79.6	80.9	79.5	78.7	78.5	79.4	-.30	10.6	1.77
Massachusetts	87.8	88.5	88.9	89.1	88.0	85.6	85.6	-.37	4.4	0.73
Michigan	76.9	78.6	80.0	80.5	80.9	81.2	---	0.86	8.8	1.26
Minnesota	76.0	77.3	77.9	77.6	77.9	79.1	---	0.62	10.9	1.56
Mississippi	72.1	73.6	74.8	74.4	74.1	74.6	74.9	0.47	15.1	2.52
Missouri	75.2	78.5	79.3	78.9	79.1	79.2	79.9	0.78	10.1	1.68
Montana	78.4	77.6	79.2	79.5	78.9	79.2	79.1	0.12	10.9	1.82
Nebraska	77.7	78.6	79.6	79.8	79.7	80.6	---	0.58	9.4	1.34
Nevada	74.7	72.9	73.6	75.8	74.1	74.1	---	-.12	15.9	2.27
New Hampshire	80.5	82.4	84.1	84.5	83.9	84.8	84.6	0.68	5.4	0.90
New Jersey	77.4	78.2	79.1	79.6	80.0	80.7	---	0.66	9.3	1.33
New Mexico	---	---	60.1	60.0	60.9	61.5	---	---	---	---
New York	69.1	70.9	71.9	71.2	71.0	71.2	---	0.42	18.8	2.69
North Carolina	74.4	75.9	76.6	76.7	77.5	77.8	78.2	0.63	11.8	1.97
North Dakota	76.7	78.3	78.2	79.6	79.3	81.5	---	0.96	8.5	1.21
Ohio	78.8	79.9	80.5	80.3	81.0	81.0	81.7	0.48	8.3	1.38
Oklahoma	68.8	68.2	68.0	68.1	67.6	67.4	---	-.28	22.6	3.23
Oregon	74.2	76.3	78.0	77.6	76.9	77.5	77.1	0.48	12.9	2.15
Pennsylvania	79.8	79.0	79.5	79.6	79.4	79.0	---	-.16	11.0	1.57
Rhode Island	87.3	88.2	87.4	88.0	87.0	84.7	---	-.52	5.3	0.76
South Carolina	70.4	70.2	70.5	68.4	66.9	66.5	---	-.78	23.5	3.36
South Dakota	69.3	69.9	69.1	71.5	70.9	72.1	71.8	0.42	18.2	3.03
Tennessee	72.4	74.1	74.4	74.3	73.8	74.7	75.8	0.57	14.2	2.37
Texas	70.9	71.9	69.1	68.4	68.1	67.7	68.3	-.43	21.7	3.62
Utah	81.7	82.5	81.4	81.1	81.8	82.3	---	0.12	7.7	1.10
Vermont	78.7	79.2	78.0	77.6	81.6	82.9	---	0.84	7.1	1.01
Virginia	81.0	81.7	81.2	81.3	80.9	80.6	---	-.08	9.4	1.34
Washington	78.4	79.7	79.6	79.7	77.6	77.6	78.2	-.03	11.8	1.97
West Virginia	65.1	66.8	69.0	69.8	70.5	72.0	---	1.38	18.0	2.57
Wisconsin	82.1	82.5	83.2	83.7	83.6	83.8	84.0	0.32	6.0	1.00
Wyoming	76.1	75.5	75.9	78.1	78.6	78.7	80.6	0.75	9.4	1.57
United States, Total	74.9	75.9	76.3	76.4	76.1	76.2	---	0.26	13.8	1.97

Table 3.22 Percentage of Babies Born to Women Receiving Early Prenatal Care, Whites, 1978-1984

State	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	Average change per year since 1978	Total change needed to reach 1990 goal	Average change needed per year to meet 1990 goal
Alabama	80.1	80.0	80.0	80.9	81.2	81.3	81.7	0.27	8.3	1.38
Alaska	76.3	78.1	78.5	79.2	80.1	79.0	---	0.54	11.0	1.57
Arizona	69.6	71.4	72.3	75.7	76.0	74.8	---	1.04	15.2	2.17
Arkansas	74.3	75.3	75.3	75.1	74.4	73.9	---	-.08	16.1	2.30
California	73.6	75.5	76.8	77.2	77.5	77.6	---	0.80	12.4	1.77
Colorado	77.5	78.0	79.7	79.1	77.1	77.2	---	-.06	12.8	1.83
Connecticut	88.3	88.8	89.0	88.6	88.4	88.7	---	0.08	1.3	0.19
Delaware	80.3	79.2	82.5	82.5	82.6	82.1	---	0.36	7.9	1.13
District of Columbia	70.9	74.6	78.5	78.9	76.0	76.0	---	1.02	14.0	2.00
Florida	75.8	75.0	75.2	75.2	73.7	74.1	73.3	-.42	16.7	2.78
Georgia	79.3	80.4	81.7	81.2	80.7	81.8	82.6	0.55	7.4	1.23
Hawaii	73.7	76.9	79.3	80.2	75.9	75.1	79.5	0.97	10.5	1.75
Idaho	74.6	75.4	75.9	76.8	76.1	76.0	---	0.28	14.0	2.00
Illinois	77.8	78.8	78.7	79.9	80.7	81.5	81.5	0.62	8.5	1.42
Indiana	78.7	79.8	80.4	80.2	79.6	79.5	---	0.16	10.5	1.50
Iowa	84.1	84.8	84.8	85.4	84.9	86.1	---	0.40	3.9	0.56
Kansas	80.0	80.9	81.9	82.1	82.1	82.8	---	0.56	7.2	1.03
Kentucky	71.7	73.1	74.1	75.6	76.6	76.6	---	0.98	13.4	1.91
Louisiana	85.0	85.3	85.3	85.2	85.2	85.9	85.8	0.13	4.2	0.70
Maine	78.7	80.6	81.1	81.7	82.0	84.1	---	1.08	5.9	0.84
Maryland	85.5	84.3	85.4	84.7	84.2	84.3	85.4	-.02	4.6	0.77
Massachusetts	88.4	89.2	89.6	89.9	88.8	86.6	86.6	-.30	3.4	0.57
Michigan	79.1	80.7	82.0	82.5	82.9	83.3	---	0.84	6.7	0.96
Minnesota	76.8	78.2	79.1	79.2	79.6	80.6	---	0.76	9.4	1.34
Mississippi	83.3	84.3	85.3	84.6	85.0	85.1	85.4	0.35	4.6	0.77
Missouri	80.4	80.7	81.4	81.2	81.2	81.7	82.3	0.32	7.7	1.28
Montana	80.2	79.6	81.1	81.8	81.1	81.6	81.2	0.17	8.8	1.47
Nebraska	78.8	79.7	80.6	80.9	81.1	81.9	---	0.62	8.1	1.16
Nevada	77.0	75.6	76.2	78.1	76.6	76.7	---	-.06	13.3	1.90
New Hampshire	80.6	82.5	84.1	84.6	84.1	84.9	84.7	0.68	5.3	0.88
New Jersey	82.4	82.5	83.5	83.8	83.9	84.6	---	0.44	5.4	0.77
New Mexico	---	---	63.4	63.1	63.6	64.2	---	---	---	---
New York	75.4	77.1	78.2	77.1	77.5	77.5	---	0.42	12.5	1.79
North Carolina	81.7	83.0	83.2	83.3	83.7	83.9	84.0	0.38	6.0	1.00
North Dakota	78.3	79.8	80.0	81.0	81.2	82.8	---	0.90	7.2	1.03
Ohio	81.0	82.0	82.5	82.5	83.2	83.5	84.1	0.52	5.9	0.98
Oklahoma	72.6	71.8	72.0	72.3	71.5	71.6	---	-.20	18.4	2.63
Oregon	74.8	76.9	78.8	78.7	77.9	78.3	77.9	0.52	12.1	2.02
Pennsylvania	82.4	81.9	82.3	82.5	82.3	81.9	---	-.10	8.1	1.16
Rhode Island	88.1	89.0	88.4	89.2	88.3	86.9	---	-.24	3.1	0.44
South Carolina	79.4	79.2	79.5	77.7	75.7	76.0	---	-.68	14.0	2.00
South Dakota	73.0	74.2	73.1	75.6	75.3	76.8	75.5	0.42	14.5	2.42
Tennessee	76.3	77.6	77.7	77.8	77.5	78.3	79.6	0.55	10.4	1.73
Texas	73.1	73.9	70.9	70.1	69.8	69.3	69.8	-.55	20.2	3.37
Utah	82.3	83.2	82.1	81.9	82.6	83.0	---	0.14	7.0	1.00
Vermont	78.8	79.2	78.0	77.7	81.6	83.0	---	0.84	7.0	1.00
Virginia	83.8	84.5	84.1	84.3	84.3	84.4	---	0.12	5.6	0.80
Washington	79.7	80.9	80.9	80.5	79.2	79.2	80.4	0.12	9.6	1.60
West Virginia	65.7	67.4	69.6	70.5	71.3	72.7	---	1.40	17.3	2.47
Wisconsin	83.4	84.0	84.7	85.3	85.2	85.6	85.9	0.42	4.1	0.68
Wyoming	76.5	76.2	76.5	78.5	79.1	79.3	81.0	0.75	9.0	1.50
United States, Total	78.2	79.1	79.3	79.4	79.3	79.4	---	0.24	10.6	1.51

Table 3.23 Percentage of Babies Born to Women Receiving Early Prenatal Care, Nonwhites, 1978–1984

State	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	Average change per year since 1978	Total change needed to reach 1990 goal	Average change needed per year to meet 1990 goal
Alabama	54.9	54.8	56.8	56.7	56.7	58.2	59.0	0.68	31.0	5.17
Alaska	60.0	65.6	67.1	65.3	67.8	65.9	---	1.18	24.1	3.44
Arizona	50.3	55.2	58.2	61.8	64.5	61.2	---	2.18	28.8	4.11
Arkansas	51.8	54.2	55.1	55.4	52.3	50.5	---	-.26	39.5	5.64
California	71.4	74.2	75.3	76.0	75.5	75.0	---	0.72	15.0	2.14
Colorado	66.0	67.7	69.2	68.5	65.7	67.7	---	0.34	22.3	3.19
Connecticut	71.5	72.4	71.9	70.2	68.1	66.7	---	-.96	23.3	3.33
Delaware	59.9	59.8	66.0	67.0	63.6	60.6	---	0.14	29.4	4.20
District of Columbia	55.5	60.4	65.6	62.8	58.0	55.0	---	-.10	35.0	5.00
Florida	54.1	53.4	53.0	53.1	51.7	51.6	51.1	-.50	38.9	6.48
Georgia	58.5	60.9	62.4	61.8	58.7	63.4	63.6	0.85	26.4	4.40
Hawaii	71.4	74.5	75.8	75.9	73.7	73.8	74.3	0.48	15.7	2.62
Idaho	61.5	68.0	64.7	65.0	66.9	66.0	---	0.90	24.0	3.43
Illinois	62.2	63.6	65.1	65.5	64.8	65.7	66.2	0.67	23.8	3.97
Indiana	63.8	63.6	63.6	63.4	59.9	57.1	---	-1.34	32.9	4.70
Iowa	70.0	73.5	71.5	71.2	70.1	73.5	---	0.70	16.5	2.36
Kansas	68.8	70.0	71.2	68.4	67.1	68.5	---	-.06	21.5	3.07
Kentucky	51.9	50.1	54.8	58.9	60.5	60.7	---	1.76	29.3	4.19
Louisiana	60.5	62.4	66.3	66.0	64.5	66.5	65.1	0.77	24.9	4.15
Maine	74.1	74.8	69.0	72.7	75.3	80.9	---	1.36	9.1	1.30
Maryland	71.5	69.8	71.2	68.6	67.4	66.5	66.9	-.77	23.1	3.85
Massachusetts	80.7	80.9	81.8	81.4	79.7	76.1	75.7	-.83	14.3	2.38
Michigan	66.6	69.0	70.5	70.0	71.3	73.9	---	1.46	16.1	2.30
Minnesota	60.1	60.1	56.9	54.3	54.8	57.7	---	-.48	32.3	4.61
Mississippi	60.4	62.5	63.5	63.6	62.2	63.3	63.7	0.55	26.3	4.38
Missouri	67.2	67.3	68.2	67.5	68.0	66.6	67.3	0.02	22.7	3.78
Montana	63.2	60.1	62.8	61.8	62.0	60.6	57.1	-1.02	32.9	5.48
Nebraska	61.5	63.1	65.2	65.9	63.6	64.5	---	0.60	25.5	3.64
Nevada	62.8	57.7	60.1	64.3	61.6	61.9	---	-.18	28.1	4.01
New Hampshire	74.7	79.8	79.7	78.4	75.4	78.8	80.1	0.90	9.9	1.65
New Jersey	59.2	62.8	64.2	64.9	66.5	67.0	---	1.56	23.0	3.29
New Mexico	---	---	45.4	47.2	48.5	48.4	---	---	---	---
New York	48.2	50.3	52.4	52.3	50.9	51.4	---	0.64	38.6	5.51
North Carolina	59.3	61.3	62.6	63.1	64.5	64.6	65.3	1.00	24.7	4.12
North Dakota	57.4	61.0	58.1	64.3	60.7	68.1	---	2.14	21.9	3.13
Ohio	66.2	67.9	69.0	68.0	67.9	66.4	67.9	0.28	22.1	3.68
Oklahoma	53.3	53.9	52.8	51.6	51.7	50.9	---	-.48	39.1	5.59
Oregon	65.1	66.7	66.2	63.1	64.7	68.3	67.9	0.47	22.1	3.68
Pennsylvania	63.3	60.8	60.6	61.9	61.2	60.9	---	-.48	29.1	4.16
Rhode Island	78.0	79.5	76.1	74.9	73.7	64.9	---	-2.62	25.1	3.59
South Carolina	57.8	57.1	57.5	54.9	53.8	52.2	---	-1.12	37.8	5.40
South Dakota	44.4	42.2	44.4	46.3	44.9	46.3	49.3	0.82	40.7	6.78
Tennessee	59.5	62.8	63.8	62.6	61.3	62.3	63.2	0.62	26.8	4.47
Texas	59.4	61.4	59.5	59.3	59.0	59.1	58.3	-.18	31.7	5.28
Utah	64.0	63.0	63.4	64.7	64.5	66.3	---	0.46	23.7	3.39
Vermont	74.6	77.4	72.7	69.5	76.0	75.4	---	0.16	14.6	2.09
Virginia	73.0	74.1	73.4	72.9	71.3	70.0	---	-.60	20.0	2.86
Washington	66.7	69.0	68.4	67.7	66.1	66.1	66.5	-.03	23.5	3.92
West Virginia	52.2	53.8	55.4	53.5	55.7	56.1	---	0.78	33.9	4.84
Wisconsin	66.6	66.1	67.1	66.8	66.6	65.9	64.6	-.33	25.4	4.23
Wyoming	70.2	62.2	62.7	70.5	68.5	67.1	73.5	0.55	16.5	2.75
United States, Total	61.4	62.9	63.8	63.8	63.2	63.4	---	0.40	26.6	3.80

Table 3.24 Percentage of Babies Born to Women Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care, All Races, 1978-1984

State	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Alabama	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.1	5.8
Alaska	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.6	---
Arizona	8.9	8.1	7.7	6.9	6.6	7.7	---
Arkansas	6.8	6.3	6.3	6.6	7.1	7.4	---
California	5.5	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.8	---
Colorado	4.9	4.7	4.4	4.9	5.5	5.8	---
Connecticut	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.9	2.7	2.7	---
Delaware	5.0	4.5	4.4	3.8	3.9	4.6	---
District of Columbia	14.6	8.0	7.1	7.4	7.8	11.1	---
Florida	6.2	7.0	7.3	7.6	8.7	8.5	8.9
Georgia	6.7	6.0	5.2	5.7	5.8	5.4	5.0
Hawaii	5.3	4.9	4.8	4.5	5.0	5.5	4.7
Idaho	5.4	5.0	5.2	5.0	4.9	5.4	---
Illinois	5.2	5.2	5.0	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.4
Indiana	4.1	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.5	4.6	---
Iowa	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.2	---
Kansas	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.4	---
Kentucky	7.9	7.5	6.9	4.9	5.3	5.4	---
Louisiana	5.4	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.5	4.3	4.8
Maine	2.5	2.3	2.4	3.2	2.8	1.8	2.4
Maryland	2.9	3.6	3.3	3.9	3.9	4.3	3.8
Massachusetts	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.4	2.4
Michigan	3.7	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.1	---
Minnesota	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.9	3.6	---
Mississippi	5.2	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.3
Missouri	4.0	4.0	3.8	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.0
Montana	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.8	4.1
Nebraska	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.5
Nevada	5.8	7.2	6.0	4.7	6.9	6.1	---
New Hampshire	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.6	2.2	2.3
New Jersey	5.2	5.1	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.4	---
New Mexico	---	---	12.5	12.7	12.1	12.8	---
New York	9.8	8.9	8.7	8.8	9.5	9.7	10.3
North Carolina	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.9
North Dakota	3.7	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.7
Ohio	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.6
Oklahoma	8.1	8.6	8.6	8.2	9.5	9.2	---
Oregon	4.8	4.6	4.2	4.8	5.2	5.0	5.2
Pennsylvania	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.1
Rhode Island	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.9	2.4	---
South Carolina	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.7	7.5	8.0	---
South Dakota	6.2	6.5	6.9	6.3	6.8	7.4	6.5
Tennessee	5.9	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.9	5.7	5.1
Texas	8.6	8.1	9.1	9.5	9.9	10.4	10.0
Utah	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.9	---
Vermont	3.0	3.4	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	---
Virginia	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8
Washington	3.7	3.6	3.7	4.0	4.5	4.6	4.9
West Virginia	6.9	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.3
Wisconsin	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.6
Wyoming	4.0	4.7	4.3	3.6	3.6	3.8	4.2
United States, Total	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.5	5.6	---

Table 3.25 Percentage of Babies Born to Women Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care, Whites, 1978-1984

State	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Alabama	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.0	3.9
Alaska	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.5	---
Arizona	7.5	6.8	6.5	5.8	5.6	6.5	---
Arkansas	5.3	4.9	5.0	5.3	5.6	5.9	---
California	5.6	5.0	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.7	---
Colorado	4.7	4.5	4.1	4.6	5.1	5.5	---
Connecticut	2.0	1.9	1.5	2.4	2.1	1.9	---
Delaware	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.0	3.0	3.1	---
District of Columbia	10.9	7.0	4.6	5.7	5.2	5.8	---
Florida	5.1	5.7	6.1	6.2	7.0	6.8	7.2
Georgia	5.1	4.3	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.7
Hawaii	5.1	3.9	3.8	3.2	3.9	4.2	3.4
Idaho	4.7	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.7	5.3	---
Illinois	4.2	4.2	4.2	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.5
Indiana	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.6	2.5	4.0	---
Iowa	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.1	---
Kansas	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.0	---
Kentucky	7.0	6.1	5.9	4.9	4.8	5.0	---
Louisiana	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.8
Maine	2.5	2.2	2.4	3.1	2.7	1.8	---
Maryland	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.4
Massachusetts	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.7	2.2	2.1
Michigan	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.5	---
Minnesota	3.2	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.0	---
Mississippi	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.4
Missouri	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.9	3.8	3.4
Montana	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.5
Nebraska	3.3	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.0
Nevada	5.1	6.3	5.1	4.1	6.0	5.3	---
New Hampshire	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.6	2.2	2.3
New Jersey	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.2	---
New Mexico	---	---	10.5	10.8	10.8	11.5	---
New York	6.8	6.2	5.8	6.2	6.5	6.9	7.2
North Carolina	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5
North Dakota	2.8	2.6	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.1	2.1
Ohio	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8
Oklahoma	6.5	7.0	7.0	6.6	7.8	7.5	---
Oregon	4.7	4.4	3.9	4.4	4.8	4.7	4.9
Pennsylvania	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.5	3.4	---
Rhode Island	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.9	---
South Carolina	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.5	5.0	5.1	---
South Dakota	4.0	3.5	4.2	3.6	4.2	4.2	3.9
Tennessee	5.1	4.6	4.6	4.5	5.0	4.7	4.1
Texas	8.2	7.8	8.7	9.1	9.6	10.0	10.0
Utah	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.5	---
Vermont	3.1	3.4	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6	---
Virginia	3.0	3.0	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	---
Washington	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.5	4.0	4.1	4.0
West Virginia	6.7	6.0	6.1	5.9	5.9	5.8	6.1
Wisconsin	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.2
Wyoming	3.7	4.5	4.1	3.3	3.4	3.5	4.0
United States, Total	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.6	---

Table 3.26 Percentage of Babies Born to Women Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care, Nonwhites, 1978-1984

State	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Alabama	9.6	9.9	10.1	10.0	10.3	10.0	9.4
Alaska	9.6	8.8	8.2	8.4	8.3	7.2	---
Arizona	16.8	15.7	14.7	13.0	11.7	13.9	---
Arkansas	8.4	11.6	10.1	10.4	11.6	11.9	---
California	5.2	4.6	4.8	4.4	4.8	4.9	---
Colorado	8.3	7.4	7.6	8.8	9.7	9.1	---
Connecticut	5.3	5.3	6.0	6.4	6.8	7.9	---
Delaware	8.2	6.1	6.4	6.0	6.8	8.9	---
District of Columbia	15.4	8.2	7.5	8.4	8.4	12.4	---
Florida	9.1	10.5	10.8	11.5	13.5	13.2	14.0
Georgia	9.4	8.8	7.5	8.7	9.0	8.2	7.5
Hawaii	5.3	5.2	5.1	4.9	5.4	5.9	5.3
Idaho	9.7	9.3	10.1	9.0	12.0	9.6	---
Illinois	8.6	8.3	7.4	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.4
Indiana	6.5	7.5	7.2	7.6	8.8	10.2	---
Iowa	5.5	6.2	5.8	6.6	8.0	6.1	---
Kansas	5.4	5.6	6.0	5.8	7.0	6.6	---
Kentucky	15.5	19.3	15.6	10.8	9.6	9.2	---
Louisiana	8.7	7.8	7.9	8.1	7.2	6.9	7.8
Maine	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Maryland	4.5	5.8	5.4	6.4	6.3	7.4	6.7
Massachusetts	2.8	2.9	2.8	3.5	3.7	4.6	4.6
Michigan	6.6	6.2	5.8	6.2	6.5	6.3	---
Minnesota	10.3	11.2	12.8	12.1	12.7	12.5	---
Mississippi	7.4	6.4	6.3	6.5	6.8	6.8	6.3
Missouri	6.2	6.5	6.0	7.0	7.3	7.7	7.1
Montana	11.5	11.5	12.0	10.6	12.1	11.6	---
Nebraska	8.6	9.8	8.3	8.0	8.7	8.3	8.6
Nevada	9.2	12.2	10.7	8.1	11.5	10.1	---
New Hampsbire	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
New Jersey	11.1	10.8	11.2	10.3	8.9	8.5	---
New Mexico	---	---	20.9	20.8	18.6	18.5	---
New York	19.6	18.1	17.5	17.2	18.9	18.7	20.1
North Carolina	8.0	7.4	7.4	7.2	6.5	7.2	7.0
North Dakota	13.6	12.1	13.4	9.6	10.5	9.2	8.5
Ohio	6.0	5.6	5.5	6.7	7.0	8.3	8.1
Oklahoma	14.4	14.7	14.7	14.6	16.0	15.6	---
Oregon	7.2	7.6	8.7	9.9	10.0	9.1	8.9
Pennsylvania	7.5	8.1	8.9	11.4	9.5	9.6	---
Rhode Island	---	3.3	5.2	4.5	5.8	7.5	---
South Carolina	8.6	9.1	9.3	10.1	11.3	12.4	---
South Dakota	21.3	25.8	23.7	22.7	22.1	24.7	22.5
Tennessee	8.6	7.7	8.0	8.2	9.0	9.0	8.6
Texas	10.6	9.7	10.8	11.5	12.1	12.1	12.6
Utah	11.2	10.8	11.4	11.1	11.9	10.2	---
Vermont	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Virginia	5.2	4.7	5.0	5.1	5.5	6.1	---
Washington	7.2	6.5	6.8	7.5	8.1	8.4	9.5
West Virginia	12.0	12.0	11.6	12.1	11.5	11.6	10.5
Wisconsin	6.6	7.3	7.0	7.4	7.6	7.4	7.3
Wyoming	8.9	6.6	8.9	8.1	6.5	8.8	---
United States, Total	9.1	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.3	9.4	---

Table 3.27 Percentage of Out-of-Wedlock Births, by Age and Race, 1983

State and age	White	Nonwhite	Total
Alabama			
All women	7.1%	54.9%	23.8%
Women 19 and under	21.7	88.4	54.1
Percent of all out-of-wedlock births that are to women 19 and under	46.2	42.8	43.4
Alaska			
All women	9.4	34.6	16.9
Women 19 and under	38.7	69.1	52.6
Percent of all out-of-wedlock births that are to women 19 and under	30.8	29.7	30.2
Arizona			
All women	17.5	46.9	22.3
Women 19 and under	49.2	78.2	55.6
Percent of all out-of-wedlock births that are to women 19 and under	38.5	32.8	36.6
Arkansas			
All women	9.7	58.0	21.9
Women 19 and under	24.5	88.4	47.5
Percent of all out-of-wedlock births that are to women 19 and under	45.6	45.2	45.3
California			
All women	20.5	21.8	23.1
Women 19 and under	51.1	75.0	56.5
Percent of all out-of-wedlock births that are to women 19 and under	28.5	28.8	28.6
Colorado			
All women	13.3	28.1	14.5
Women 19 and under	46.0	65.5	48.1
Percent of all out-of-wedlock births that are to women 19 and under	38.5	35.2	38.0
Connecticut			
All women	13.9	58.4	20.1
Women 19 and under	56.5	89.9	67.1
Percent of all out-of-wedlock births that are to women 19 and under	32.1	34.8	33.2
Delaware			
All women	13.0	65.8	26.6
Women 19 and under	44.3	92.7	67.6
Percent of all out-of-wedlock births that are to women 19 and under	38.0	41.9	40.5
District of Columbia			
All women	18.2	64.3	55.8
Women 19 and under	67.3	92.5	91.0
Percent of all out-of-wedlock births that are to women 19 and under	21.7	30.5	30.0

	White	Nonwhite	Total
Florida			
All women	12.6%	59.9%	25.0%
Women 19 and under	35.3	89.1	57.5
Percent of all out-of-wedlock births that are to women 19 and under	34.9	36.4	35.9
Georgia			
All women	7.8	53.1	24.1
Women 19 and under	23.1	86.6	54.5
Percent of all out-of-wedlock births that are to women 19 and under	42.7	40.4	40.9
Hawaii			
All women	14.1	21.5	19.6
Women 19 and under	37.5	64.6	59.3
Percent of all out-of-wedlock births that are to women 19 and under	21.8	34.1	31.9
Idaho			
All women	8.9	24.9	9.4
Women 19 and under	31.9	60.2	33.1
Percent of all out-of-wedlock births that are to women 19 and under	41.9	38.3	41.6
Illinois			
All women	11.8	64.0	24.0
Women 19 and under	44.6	93.6	66.1
Percent of all out-of-wedlock births that are to women 19 and under	37.8	37.3	37.5
Indiana			
All women	12.5	61.1	18.2
Women 19 and under	39.1	91.8	49.3
Percent of all out-of-wedlock births that are to women 19 and under	43.7	37.8	41.3
Iowa			
All women	10.7	42.3	12.0
Women 19 and under	46.2	81.7	48.9
Percent of all out-of-wedlock births that are to women 19 and under	41.0	37.4	40.5
Kansas			
All women	9.5	41.4	13.0
Women 19 and under	34.6	77.0	42.3
Percent of all out-of-wedlock births that are to women 19 and under	41.8	38.0	40.4
Kentucky			
All women	12.5	53.6	16.5
Women 19 and under	29.2	86.8	36.0
Percent of all out-of-wedlock births that are to women 19 and under	43.0	37.5	41.3

	White	*Nonwhite*	*Total*
Louisiana			
All women	8.3%	51.9%	25.4%
Women 19 and under	25.1	83.3	55.7
Percent of all out-of-wedlock births that are to women 19 and under	43.7	39.6	40.4
Maine			
All women	15.0	27.2	15.2
Women 19 and under	48.3	---	48.5
Percent of all out-of-wedlock births that are to women 19 and under	41.1	---	40.7
Maryland			
All women	13.4	57.8	28.0
Women 19 and under	48.2	94.1	71.5
Percent of all out-of-wedlock births that are to women 19 and under	36.4	34.5	35.1
Massachusetts			
All women	14.0	42.5	16.8
Women 19 and under	59.2	90.4	64.0
Percent of all out-of-wedlock births that are to women 19 and under	35.9	31.0	34.7
Michigan			
All women	9.5	49.5	16.7
Women 19 and under	38.0	82.1	52.2
Percent of all out-of-wedlock births that are to women 19 and under	42.2	37.6	39.8
Minnesota			
All women	10.5	42.6	12.7
Women 19 and under	54.4	75.9	57.6
Percent of all out-of-wedlock births that are to women 19 and under	38.3	32.3	37.0
Mississippi			
All women	7.0	56.9	31.2
Women 19 and under	21.4	88.5	63.5
Percent of all out-of-wedlock births that are to women 19 and under	47.5	43.2	43.7
Missouri			
All women	11.2	63.0	19.8
Women 19 and under	37.5	93.5	53.9
Percent of all out-of-wedlock births that are to women 19 and under	41.1	37.9	39.4
Montana			
All women	10.5	44.4	14.4
Women 19 and under	42.1	73.0	49.3
Percent of all out-of-wedlock births that are to women 19 and under	38.6	36.9	38.0

	White	Nonwhite	Total
Nebraska			
All women	9.9%	57.0%	12.9%
Women 19 and under	43.2	87.9	50.2
Percent of all out-of-wedlock births that are to women 19 and under	40.1	32.2	39.1
Nevada			
All women	10.3	33.8	14.5
Women 19 and under	30.5	69.7	40.6
Percent of all out-of-wedlock births that are to women 19 and under	35.9	40.4	37.7
New Hampshire			
All women	12.0	12.4	12.0
Women 19 and under	48.9	---	48.7
Percent of all out-of-wedlock births that are to women 19 and under	36.5	---	36.2
New Jersey			
All women	12.3	55.1	21.9
Women 19 and under	56.1	92.6	73.3
Percent of all out-of-wedlock births that are to women 19 and under	34.3	38.5	36.7
New Mexico			
All women	19.1	42.6	23.0
Women 19 and under	44.7	74.9	50.1
Percent of all out-of-wedlock births that are to women 19 and under	40.1	32.1	37.6
New York			
All women	16.8	54.8	26.1
Women 19 and under	57.9	90.5	70.8
Percent of all out-of-wedlock births that are to women 19 and under	30.4	29.3	29.8
North Carolina			
All women	7.3	49.5	20.6
Women 19 and under	23.7	85.2	51.7
Percent of all out-of-wedlock births that are to women 19 and under	44.7	42.8	43.2
North Dakota			
All women	7.8	41.4	10.7
Women 19 and under	40.0	72.4	46.3
Percent of all out-of-wedlock births that are to women 19 and under	42.2	37.2	40.6
Ohio			
All women	12.4	60.0	19.6
Women 19 and under	42.3	90.0	54.4
Percent of all out-of-wedlock births that are to women 19 and under	42.0	35.2	38.8

	White	Nonwhite	Total
Oklahoma			
All women	10.0%	44.0%	17.0%
Women 19 and under	26.4	60.9	35.9
Percent of all out-of-wedlock births that are to women 19 and under	42.5	32.5	37.2
Oregon			
All women	15.0	32.1	16.2
Women 19 and under	48.4	72.4	50.7
Percent of all out-of-wedlock births that are to women 19 and under	34.9	33.4	34.7
Pennsylvania			
All women	12.9	63.2	20.1
Women 19 and under	47.6	92.5	60.0
Percent of all out-of-wedlock births that are to women 19 and under	38.6	35.0	37.0
Rhode Island			
All women	14.8	42.4	17.7
Women 19 and under	55.5	77.5	59.7
Percent of all out-of-wedlock births that are to women 19 and under	38.7	37.5	38.4
South Carolina			
All women	8.1	51.1	25.3
Women 19 and under	58.8	88.4	60.3
Percent of all out-of-wedlock births that are to women 19 and under	46.4	42.2	43.0
South Dakota			
All women	9.1	54.0	16.2
Women 19 and under	38.7	77.4	50.1
Percent of all out-of-wedlock births that are to women 19 and under	41.8	31.5	36.4
Tennessee			
All women	10.5	60.9	22.0
Women 19 and under	28.4	90.6	48.5
Percent of all out-of-wedlock births that are to women 19 and under	43.0	37.9	39.8
Texas			
All women	9.9	41.5	14.8
Women 19 and under	26.2	78.3	37.3
Percent of all out-of-wedlock births that are to women 19 and under	40.5	42.2	41.3
Utah			
All women	6.8	20.9	7.5
Women 19 and under	29.8	56.1	31.4
Percent of all out-of-wedlock births that are to women 19 and under	40.0	30.3	38.7

	White	Nonwhite	Total
Vermont			
All women	15.8%	---	15.8%
Women 19 and under	54.2	---	54.3
Percent of all out-of-wedlock births that are to women 19 and under	37.0	---	36.7
Virginia			
All women	10.0	50.1	20.6
Women 19 and under	33.9	88.0	56.1
Percent of all out-of-wedlock births that are to women 19 and under	36.3	36.2	36.2
Washington			
All women	14.1	28.7	15.8
Women 19 and under	48.6	67.5	51.6
Percent of all out-of-wedlock births that are to women 19 and under	35.7	32.8	35.1
West Virginia			
All women	14.0	47.5	15.5
Women 19 and under	34.4	84.4	36.8
Percent of all out-of-wedlock births that are to women 19 and under	45.2	35.8	43.9
Wisconsin			
All women	11.6	57.0	15.8
Women 19 and under	54.1	71.1	58.8
Percent of all out-of-wedlock births that are to women 19 and under	40.0	39.0	39.7
Wyoming			
All women	9.5	25.1	10.2
Women 19 and under	31.6	52.2	33.0
Percent of all out-of-wedlock births that are to women 19 and under	40.5	37.0	40.1
United States, Total			
All women	12.8	50.0	20.3
Women 19 and under	39.7	85.7	54.1
Percent of all out-of-wedlock births that are to women 19 and under	36.6	36.6	36.6

Technical Notes

Nature and Sources of Health Statistics

Data shown in this book for the years 1978-1983 are based on published and unpublished statistics from the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). These data are provided to NCHS through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program, through which states report birth and death certificate information. Readers may obtain further details about states' participation in this program from NCHS, United States Department of Health and Human Services.

All 1984 data are based on published and unpublished data from forty state vital statistics offices. Most states were able to provide final 1984 data by fall 1985. However, 11 states were unable to do so. These statistics represent the states' reporting of birth and death certificate information and may vary slightly from future publication by NCHS of state-by-state data for 1984.

The availability of city-level data is limited. The NCHS does not routinely publish these data, and some statistics are unavailable even in unpublished form. City-to-city comparisons based on other data sources are not sufficiently reliable.

Nature and Sources of Program-Related Statistics

Calculations using comparisons to the federal poverty level are based on 1985 poverty income guidelines issued in March 1985, 50 Fed. Reg., p. 9518. For purposes of this book, the poverty level for a family of three has been selected as a standard of comparison. A single annual poverty income standard is set for the District of Columbia and all but two states. Poverty guidelines for Alaska and for Hawaii are scaled up by a factor of 1.25 and 1.15, respectively. The poverty level for such a family in the continental United States is set at $8,850; for Alaska it is set at $11,060; and for Hawaii it is set at $10,180.

States' standards of need, AFDC payment levels, and Medicaid eligibility standards are based on information on file with the Social Security Administration as of October 16, 1985. Some states may have revised their standards or payment levels prior to or subsequent to that date. For example, we are aware that South Carolina recently approved a major increase in the standard of need. However, because states revise welfare eligibility standards throughout the year we are forced to present the most recent official program "snapshot" available to us.

Similarly, recent changes may have occurred in states' AFDC and Medicaid categorical coverage provisions. Information on state-by-state categorical coverage under Medicaid is based on a 1983 Congressional Research Service survey, supplemented in 1984 and 1985 by Children's Defense Fund surveys. The source for AFDC categorical coverage information is the Social Security Administration publication "Characteristics of State Plans for AFDC, 1985." To assure consistency in benefits provided, we report only those coverage categories under state plans for which federal financial assistance is claimed. For example, some states provide 100 percent state-funded medical or cash assistance to certain categories of individuals. But because we cannot be sure that those state programs meet federal AFDC and Medicaid standards we do not report them here.

Statistics on the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) are based on published and unpublished data from the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The number of participants is for August 1985 as reported on WIC Form Number 129. The estimated number of "potentially eligible" persons is based on poverty data from the 1980 Census and represents the number who would qualify on the basis of income only. Because of increases in poverty rates since 1979, this "potentially eligible" number may slightly underestimate the number of women, infants, and children who would be income-eligible. The figures also slightly overestimate the number who actually would be eligible for WIC benefits, because eligibility is dependent on both low income and nutritional risk status. However, this formula provides the best available estimate of the number of eligible persons.

Calculations of Progress toward the Surgeon General's 1990 Objectives for the Nation

In 1979 and 1980, the Public Health Service set out five major goals, including the reduction of infant mortality and objectives in fifteen priority areas, including pregnancy and infant health. In 1983, a set of specific implementation plans to accompany the fifteen objectives was published by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

In 1985, a mid-course review of the objectives was undertaken; however, results of the review are not yet final.

This book uses six of the thirteen pregnancy and infant health objectives to chart state-by-state progress. These six are infant mortality for all races, infant mortality for subgroups, neonatal mortality, low birthweight births for all races, low birthweight births for subgroups, and receipt of early prenatal care. An objective for postneonatal mortality, as published in Public Health Reports, 1984 [99(2):184-192] also was used. The trend data for each of these seven indicators are provided in Section III for the years 1978-1983, with 1984 data added where available. A conservative analysis of the trend data yielded the difference from 1978 to 1983(84) and the difference between the 1983(84) rate or percentage and the 1990 objective. Per year changes are obtained by dividing the number of years into the total change for the period.

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